BUSINESS CHANCES.

—MACHINE-SHOP AND WELL- hed manufacturing business. Part time . Address D 36, Tribune office.

BUSINESS-CARDS $1 PER 1,000— nting cheap; send for samples. Chicago Company, 79 East Randolph-st.

Y STORE FOR SALE—DOING usiness on South Side; good reasons for ly at once. N 32, Tribune office.

HAVE FINISHED EARLY IN JUNE ores in fine, growing neighborhood; a ance to start either a bakery, butcher- ion store; the right person, with mode- s sure of a paying and growing business. lt. No. 966 Van Buren-st. D. L. STREETER, 68 Madison-st.

THE BEST-PAYING AND BEST- hotels in the city for sale; No. 1 reasons about $6,030. Address M 33, Tribune.

URANT DOING GOOD PAYING ss, South Side; will sell at cost; reason city; cash required. Address N 8, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED— with $1,500 to $2,000 to take the place of er in a well-established manufacturing rincipals only need address Q 1, Tribune.

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NT—WOODWORKING FACTORY, boiler, engine, and necessary machinery ation, and work enough to pay rent. Tribune office.

THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000) FOR ment in manufacturing business; oppor- rtunity; investor must have char re not acceptable. N 50, Tribune office.

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NT—FROM JUNE 15, AND GROCERY for sale at 2666 State-st., a very old-esta- ery stand. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

LING SALESMAN WITH $3,000 half interest in manufacturing and egant goods; profits $1,000 per month.

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NT—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY IN g order. 110 Lincoln-av.

TED—AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE nager, with $5,000 to $10,000, to invest with n operating a lucrative monopoly. Tribune office.

TED—TO BUY A DRUG STORE WITH trade and location for cash. Address office.

TED—A PARTY TO PURCHASE AN erest in a manufacturing company; after investigation; capital wanted, ($8,000) to ll be accepted as a loan; fully secured with on the part of the lender to purchase y after practical test and several months e business. For further information apply S HERNOTIN, 92 Washington-st. Financial behalf of the manufacturers.

TED—SUBSCRIBERS TO STOCK OF manufacturing company in Chicago; capital will pay not less than 12 per cent per annum; established for years; company owns real estate valued at $50,000. Address office.

TED—TO BUY—FIRST-CLASS SA- ; state location and price. Address office.

T HAVE YOU GOT FOR SALE THAT re is any money in? TOREY & CO., Room 18 Unity Building.

TED—TO BUY—A GOOD CIGAR and or small store. Address O 59, Tribune.

TED—A LIVE, ACTIVE MAN AC- inted with the lumber business as general of an old-established business; one the e an interest preferred; we want someone nt of ill-health. Propositions from none but parties will be entertained. P 10, Tribune.

TED—A GOOD-PAYING INVEST- t for $500. R 83, Tribune office.

TED—A MAN WITH ABOUT $2,000 join me in opening a first-class saloon , with garden attached, on West Q 91, Tribune office.

TED—TO MEET A GENTLEMAN oroughly understanding banking in all its s with $25,000 or over for Cashier of a bank blished in Chicago. Only replies with good references will have attention. Address ne office.

TED—CAPABLE MEN ABLE TO IN- est $500 each to act as general agents for the thing out. Also local canvassers. Call at rn-st., Room 25.

TED—TO BUY—A GOOD-PAYING usiness in the city or country. Address office.

TED—TO INVEST $3,000 IN SOME od-paying legitimate business. Address ne office.

TED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $2,000 pital to take an interest in an established business; in addition to a share of profits ment will be paid $100 per month. Apply to MERICAN FINANCIAL EXCHANGE, Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

5 TAKES GOOD CIGAR AND CANDY store, with three living rooms, opposite low rent. 78 West Thirteenth-st.

0 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED fruit and confectionery-store in good lo- South Side. Good reasons for selling. Y 83, Tribune office.

0 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM flat, handsomely furnished, elevator, heat, on Michigan-boulevard; rent of room ntire rent and family expenses; all con- a beautiful home for the interest. On $400; do ant anything better? Inquire of J. M. 65 Dearborn-st., Suite 28.

500 INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED business to extend the same; staple ready sale, and no possible loss; permanent; investigation given. Address O 85, Tribune.

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AYS RELIABLE—MRS. HUNTER, airvoyant, tells past, present, and future, gives advises what to do; fees 50 cents; gives mag- treatment, cures rheumatism and nervous 145 West Washington-st.

CE MARCO, CLAIRVOYANT AND mist; fees 25 cents; satisfaction guaranteed. Thirteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

TENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSI- ess, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, and death. Ladies special attention. 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

NGS SISTERS—22½ WALNUT-ST., NEAR ashland-av. and Lake-st. Seances Sunday, esday, and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

AIRVOYANCE AND PALMISTRY—COM- plete life readings, reliable advice on all sub- infallible charms worked, all questions an- d. Fee 50 cents. MME. CLARE, 131 West Polk-st.

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A CORRECT READING OF THE PAST, esent, and future, and infallible charms made. M. A. GENEVA, 370 West Lake-st.

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ADAM ANGLEY, THE GREATEST CLAIR- voyant and magnetic healer, guarantees to a complete satisfaction or money refunded. Harrison-st.

ROBEN IS RECOMMENDED AS THE truest clairvoyant in this city. She can be con- on all affairs of life. Charms worked. -st., near Twelfth.

SILVERSTON, CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, business, and medical medium, removed to Madison-st. Sittings daily; circle Tuesday ing at 8.

JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELL- er, clairvoyant, and magnetic healer, re- secrets on love, marriage, business, diseases; the separated together, cause speedy marriages; you how to gain riches, etc. Consult her; she ring you luck. Magnetic and electric treatment ce to ladies. 445 West Madison-st., corner Throop, floor.

BUTT, THE OLDEST AND ONLY RE- liable natural clairvoyant, trance, test, business, spiritual medium in Chicago, can be consulted by in pork, grain, etc.; lovers and those about to friends in search of friends; lost or stolen y; will describe the appearance and character ; absent and spirit friends, business partners, oyer and employes; give physical examinations sick and afflicted. 121 West Madison-st.

PERUE, CLAIRVOYANT, MAG- netic treatments, has removed to 378 West

V. LORD, OF NEW YORK, TRANCE dium and magnetic physician; can be con- d on love, marriage, business, and all matters ning to her profession. 11 Centre-av., near son-st.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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We have just received per steamer an invoice of this popular Lace, and will place on sale in our Lace Department this day

50 Thousand Yards

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Nets to Match

In Black, Cream, and Beige,

AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

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Cream Embroidered Laces,

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Guarantee to prevent the entrance of Disease Germs and Bad Odors from the Sewerage system by the constant application of chemicals through the

GERMICIDE

It is the only absolutely sure protection where there is Water Closets and Wash Basins in a house. Monthly inspections, $1.00.

For SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOMES, Sleeping Rooms, Close Closets, etc., we offer to the public the

OCEAN AIR VOLATILIZER,

A perfect self-acting, permanent, and effective PURIFIER OF THE AIR, lasting in action 3 months. $1.00 each. Free by mail. Excellent for Hay Fever, Catarrh, etc. Send for circular. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Try one.

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Estimates Furnished.

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The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 40x100, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

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In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double hardwood floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.

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Business Room, second story, 104 and 106 street, 40x100 feet, light on three sides, and elevator. Suited for dry goods, boot and other wholesale business.

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Are now showing, in addition to all the most reliable STAPLE STYLES, the greatest variety of NOVELTIES in MEN'S FURNISHINGS ever brought to this market, including

UNDERWEAR,

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PIANOS TO RENT.

A large assortment of fine-toned Uprights, in elegant cases, from the best factories. Rates reasonable.

LYON & HEALY,

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Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 26, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. N. TOWS, Secretary. R. R. CABLE, President.

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ENGRAVED OR PRINTED.

Best Styles. Moderate Prices.

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MILWAUKEE.

The Mystery of Tully H. Smith's Disappearance Solved—He Commits Suicide in New Orleans.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Chief-of-Police Ellsworth received a dispatch today from the Chief of Police of New Orleans, stating that a man answering the description of the missing Tully H. Smith, of this city, had committed suicide in a bath-house in that city. No particulars were given. Dr. Carlson, an intimate friend of the missing man, received a similar dispatch, but it contained no further information. It appears that Mr. Smith went directly to New Orleans, and on his arrival there sent home what money he had and then killed himself. The money was expressed to himself in the name of an old friend. The indications point to the probability that he was deranged as the result of brain disease growing out of the injuries to his eye, received in a mining accident several years ago. So far as known his business affairs were in good shape and he leaves a handsome fortune.

Canonical Blessing of the Society of St. Thomas.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Archbishop Heiss, the Rev. Fathers Vandercedien, Smith, and Demmeeste, and the Rev. Prof. Boudreux, President of Marquette College, officiated today at the impressive ceremonies incident to the erection and canonical blessing of the Society of St. Thomas, a branch of the new Board of Management of the Catholic schools of this city. The ceremonies took place at St. Gall's Church, and the sermon was preached by the Archbishop. He took for his text: "Piety is good for all things," and earnestly advised all good Catholics to aid in supporting the cause of education as directed by the new society, and to send their children to Catholic schools.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Marital Misfortunes of a Leading Citizen of Schenectady, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., May 18.—[Special.]—David L. Stage, Chief Engineer of the Schenectady Water-Works, and a leading citizen of that city, was married to an accomplished young woman more than twenty years ago. When the War broke out he enlisted and left his young wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. Stage frequently obtained a furlough and visited his wife, who was living in New York. At the close of the War he returned home and subsequently went to Schenectady. He had suspicions of his wife's infidelity during his absence, but accepted her assurance of faithfulness with the understanding that if he learned to the co trary they would separate. The wife was oon taken alarmingly ill and believing that she could not recover confessed that while he was in the army she had sinned. She evinced great remorse, and the scene was very affecting. Mrs. Stage recovered, and during her convalescence he furnished her with every comfort. As soon as she was able he compelled her to leave his home, but for a long time furnished her with money. Many years passed, and Stage, believing his wife dead, married again. Recently his former wife, hearing that he was a prosperous and happy man and possessed of a lovely home, went to Schenectady, and Saturday published in a local paper the certificate of her marriage with Stage twenty years ago. He refused to recognize her, and in reply to her threat to have him arrested reminded her of her confession, which had the desired effect. She asked for a divorce and he assented, paying the cost of litigation.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—The great shooting tournament for the champion cup of America, which was to take place in this city June 2, has been postponed to June 23, as the birds could not be secured for the first date.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Democratic Senators Disturbed by the Copiah Verdict—Mr. Cullom's Pension Bill.

Holman's Cheese-Paring Economy Repudiated by the Appropriations Committee—The Trade Dollar.

Resignation of a Chicago Man—The Attempt to Unseat McKinley—The New Orleans Fair.

THE COPIAH MURDER.

DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES SPOILED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—Thousands of copies of the report of the Senate committee which investigated the murder of Matthews in Copiah County, Mississippi, last fall are being printed to supply the demand for them as campaign documents. The acquittal of Wheeler last week is said to have disturbed Senators George and Lamar, who, together with Senator Saulsbury, are to speak on the Democratic side when the report shall come up for debate this week. These gentlemen are said to have prepared speeches in which they intended to show that the law in Mississippi is sufficiently well enforced. Had there been a disagreement of the jury they could have made their point, but the fact that Wheeler was at once acquitted leaves them without arms. The debate on the Republican side will be conducted by Senators Hoar, Chairman of the committee, Frye, Cullom, Harrison, Sherman, and Conger.

PENSIONS.

SENATOR CULLOM'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Pensions has considered, and it is expected will soon report, the bill of Senator Cullom, which proposes to provide pensions for certain invalid soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the army and navy after three months' service, and for the widows and dependent parents of deceased pensioners. The bill provides in substance that every honorably-discharged soldier or sailor who served three months, and who is disabled on account of wound, injury, or disease, not the result of his own gross carelessness, disreputable conduct, or vicious habits, may be placed upon the pension roll during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportionate to the degree thereof, the pension to commence at the date of filing their application. The highest rate of pension is $30, to be determined upon the basis of ability to perform manual labor, but no person entitled to receive an invalid pension under existing pension laws shall be entitled to the pension proposed by this bill. It provides that the pension of widows, which under the existing law is $8, shall be increased to $12, and that the widow, in the event of the death of the invalid pensioner, shall be entitled to an original pension in her own right. One theory of the bill is that it may ultimately prove an economy to the Government in that it will abolish the necessity for so much special legislation, but it is not doubted that at the outset it would materially increase the pension-roll.

APPROPRIATIONS.

HOLMAN DISGUSTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill will be reported to the House tomorrow. This bill makes appropriations for the pay of members of Congress, officers of the Government from the President down to scrub-women and United States Court officials. Holman was Chairman of the sub-committee which had charge of the bill, and under the general order of things he would report it to the House and manage it through the debate. But Holman has declared that he will not report the measure, and that some one else will have to look after it. The reason for this determination on the part of the great objector is that he had spent a great deal of time going through the list of clerks, cutting down salaries from $100 to $500 in places where the pay exceeded $2,000, effecting a total saving of about $16,000. Holman had no other excuse to offer for this pruning than his desire to play the rôle of professional economist, and when the bill was reported to the full committee three Democrats, together with all the Republicans, succeeded in putting the salaries back to the present rates, because they desired to avoid an extended debate over such a small affair. It is not believed that the bill will be considered and passed within two days after it is taken up.

A PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—A petition has been presented to Congress, signed by several persons, representing themselves as citizens of the United States, recently appearing as claimants before the French and American Claims Commission, or as counsel for citizens of the United States, or others having claims before said commission, protesting against the appropriation of money for the payment of the awards of the commission in favor of French claimants until the proceedings of the commission have been investigated. The petition asserts that they have been wronged, and charges the commission with various irregularities and partiality in making awards. In addition to the above it is asserted that the commission was for nearly a year before its close illegally constituted.

THE NAVY.

Said Holman: "The reason why I am against any appropriation for the navy over and above the regular appropriation is because I think some of the money will be used politically. I expect to have to fight $2,500,000 of the additional appropriation that the Senate amendment made for the armament of the cruisers in Indiana this fall."

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

EXHIBITS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The following is an outline of exhibits to be made by the several executive departments of the Government at the World's Exposition at New Orleans:

The Department of State will exhibit samples of cottons, wool, and other fibres and fabrics made from them in all parts of the world. The salient feature of the department's exhibit will be its illustration of the peaceful and economical work of the diplomatic and consular service.

The Treasury Department will exhibit work of its several bureaus on an extensive scale.

The War Department will show models illustrating the various works of the engineer bureau.

The ordnance bureau exhibit will include every variety of artillery and small arms, from those in use before the Revolution to the latest improvements of the present day. The manufacture of guns and metallic cartridges will be illustrated by machinery in operation.

The Navy Department will exhibit every variety of ordnance and small arms used in the service and those that have been superseded.

The Post-Office Department will place a handsomely-equipped office in practical operation at the exposition, and will exhibit a postal railway car and all appliances of the mail service. It will also have machinery in motion making envelopes and stamps.

The Department of the Interior will exhibit a great variety of objects collected by agents of the Indian bureau illustrative of aboriginal life and customs and the gradual progress of the red men from barbarism towards civilization.

The Patent-Office display will consist of groups of models taken from its cases showing chronologically the advances in steam engineering, in cotton-spinning, and in other industries due to the ingenuity of American inventors. The exhibit of the geological survey will comprise models of the Grand Cañon of Colorado, of the Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone National Park, plans of the Comstock and other noted American mines and mining districts, and models of the great lakes.

The Department of Agriculture will make an exhaustive exhibit of insects destructive to vegetation, with a collection of all devices for preventing their ravages.

Besides the above there will be interesting exhibits of the Bureau of Ethnology, the Bureau of Education, the Department of Justice, and the Smithsonian Institution. Selections from the latter will include the famous fish collection. The botanical and chemical display will be very fine.

THE TARIFF.

COST OF DEBATING THE MORRISON BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—New York *Sun*: Up to date seventy-five speeches for or against Mr. Morrison's late bill have been printed in the *Record*. They vary in length from half a page to fourteen pages. The longest speech was by Mr. Wood, of Indiana. These seventy-five speeches cover 360 pages of the *Record*, equivalent to nearly two volumes of the "American Cyclopedia," and sufficient to fill the *Sun*, to the exclusion of everything else, for about two weeks. Tables are the stronghold of tariff speechmakers. They get up tables about everything conceivable, from the price of bacon in Tennessee during a term of years to the fluctuations of the diamond market in Amsterdam. Of the seventy-five speeches not more than three or four are unembellished by a table of some kind. It seems there is a tradition about the Capitol that a tariff speech without a table is a failure. Of the 360 pages of tariff speeches 105, by actual measurement, are covered by tables. Of the fourteen dreary pages of Mr. Wood's speech seven are covered by tables, seven columns deep. Many of the tables printed with these speeches were repeated a dozen times. The members who came last scissored from those who had preceded them. Thus a table giving comparative rates of wages in Europe and America appeared in the efforts of a large number of protectionists. The free-traders printed and reprinted and kept on printing a table showing that the last tariff effected a reduction of but 1.74 per cent. A huge table, running through two or three pages, showing value of farm products in the United States by groups of States and groups of products, appeared again and again. These duplicated tables were set up by the printers but once, however; and yet the Government paid for their composition every time they appeared—just so many fat, very fat pick-ups at $1 or $1.50 a thousand ems for the printers.

It is estimated that the aggregate cost of printing this flood of tariff information in the *Record*, type-setting, presswork, paper, etc., has been more than $10,000. But this is only a small per cent of what Morrison's bill has cost the Government, and so that unfortunate measure has, after all, aided indirectly in accomplishing its author's purpose of reducing the surplus in the Treasury.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMING WEEK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—There is reason to believe the House will set aside the Wallace-McKinley contested election case and give preference to the regular order. In this event the call will begin with the Judiciary Committee, which will offer a resolution to fix a day for consideration of the Senate Bankruptcy bill. There is a strong possibility that the Banking and Currency Committee may tomorrow determine to ask a suspension of the rules to pass either the Dingley or McPherson bills. Other committees, if reached, will offer resolutions as follows:

Coinage, Weights, and Measures—To pass a bill providing for the issuance of $1, $2, and $5 silver certificates.

Public Lands—To pass a bill providing for the repeal of the Preëmption and Timber-Culture laws and for an amendment of the Homestead act.

Militia—To pass a bill increasing the annual appropriation for the militia to $600,000.

Early Tuesday, or perhaps tomorrow, Randall will demand votes in the House upon the Consular and Diplomatic, the District of Columbia, and the Army Appropriation bills.

The English-Peelle contested election case will be urged for consideration as soon as the Wallace-McKinley case is disposed of. The outlook for the remainder of the week in the House is uncommonly indefinit.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

NELSON SUMMERFIELD RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—Nelson Summerfield, of Chicago, one of the Assistant Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, has resigned.

THE NAVY JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERALSHIP.

The term of office of Col. Remey, of Iowa, who has been Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy for four years, soon expires, and there are numerous applicants for his position. Col. Remey has filled the office very acceptably for four years, is well esteemed by the Secretary of the Navy, is thoroughly familiar with the peculiar technical duties of the office, is a man of high character and good record, and it is thought probable that Secretary Chandler will not find it necessary to yield to the strong political pressure that is being brought to bear in the interests of applicants. Col. Remey himself has made no effort to secure a reappointment. The position of Judge-Advocate-General in the Navy is for a term of four years, while that in the army is for life.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO ADJOURN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The House Democrats are determined to finish their business as fast as possible. The speed which was made with the appropriation bills last week, three having been passed in one day in the Committee of the Whole, and the knowledge of the fact that the Appropriations Committee is endeavoring to make the remaining bills as little objectionable as possible so as to avoid partisan debate, indicates a determination of Randall to force an adjournment.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Democrats are making similar demonstrations in the matter of the contested-election cases. They will not find the Republican minority so acquiescent as to this. It is known that some of the more radical of the Bourbons have been dissatisfied with the conduct of the Elections Committee, and have goaded that committee to action under threats that, unless something was done, motions would be made in the House to discharge them of certain cases and to commit them to special committees. Democratic members of the Elections Committee, at least, have said as much. The Bourbons possibly have reckoned without their host in the McKinley case, for it is now learned that the following Democrats at least will speak against unseating him: Mills, Morrison, Blackburn, and Hurd.

TRADE DOLLARS.

A report has been received here to the effect that holders of trade dollars who bought them at 85 to 90 cents with the hope that Congress would redeem them at par are quietly unloading at the best figures obtainable. This action is taken because of the evident determination on the part of the Senate not to redeem the coins except at their bullion value. The report that the outstanding trade dollars are largely held by the poorer classes is not believed. It is thought that these people have been compelled to dispose of those they had and that most of them are held by speculators. There is little probability that they will be provided for during the present session, and if they are it will probably be simply as bullion.

A LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION WITHHELD.

About three months ago President Edmunds received from the Virginia Legislature a resolution asking Mahone and Riddleberger to resign, with the request that he would lay it before the Senate. He has never complied with that request. Senator Brown, of Georgia, commenting upon this the other day, said that it seemed hard that a State should thus be denied the right accorded her humblest citizen of laying grievances and desires before the Senate, but inasmuch as the Virginia Legislature had sent the resolution directly to the President of the Senate, without asking any Senator to call the matter up, it would be improper for any Senator other than those from Virginia to ask for its presentation. Under the circumstances he thought the resolution would probably remain in the pocket of the President pro tempore.

SNAP JUDGMENT FOR FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Representative Everhart, of the Chester district of Pennsylvania, during the Fitz John Porter discussion desired to offer an amendment providing that in the event of the passage of the bill Gen. Porter should not receive any pay whatever, but should simply be placed on the retired list. An inkling of his intention was noised among the friends of Porter, and when the Pennsylvanian rose to offer his amendment he was cut off by a motion for the previous question. Time had been promised him by three of his associates, but at the last moment they deserted him and his amendment failed for want of recognition.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

His Sermon Yesterday Full of Indirect Allusions to the Late Panic.

He Exhorts His Congregation to Bear with One Another's Burdens.

The Golden Rule Receives a Fresh Interpretation—Duty to Fallen Humanity.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to a large audience this morning from the text, Galatians, sixth chapter, first and second verses: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted. Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." The sermon contained many indirect allusions, apparently, to recent events in the financial and commercial world, though no direct application was made. Mr. Beecher said:

"The law of Christ is the law of universal love, and it requires every man to be interested in every man and in his difficulties; to be in sympathy with him, and in all the spirit of helpfulness, though the act may be beyond our power. It requires us also to be in sympathy with men not alone when they are doing right, but when they are doing wrong.

A FAULT DEFINED.

"A fault is anything inconsistent with the rule of life or duty. In common usage it is a minor transgression, but here it is undoubtedly incomprehensive. It includes whatever a man does aside from the rule of rectitude or aside from any law, ideal, or measure in life by which men are accustomed to be judged. It may respect the man's person, body, health, or his mind, his judgment and misjudgment, temper or disposition generally. It may have respect to a man's social connections, his neighborhood, his relations to the family, and all the collected families. It may have relation to his religious connection as a churchman, as a professing Christian. It may relate to civil and business duties, commercial or political, for you perceive that a man as he is developed by civilization and religion stands at the centre of concentric circles, himself the centre, his immediate social relations the sweep outside of that, his neighborhood relations still another, his business relation still larger, his civic relations larger yet. And he is obliged to carry himself discreetly and wisely by the laws that stand related to him, to his social connection, to his general connection, and there is no creature so taxed that we know about as a man that has so many rules and regulations which he is bound to observe, and which if he does not and stumbles are counted for faults.

"Faults run along a large scale. Some affect him little and his friends none. Some implicate others' happiness and his own. Some take in no inconsiderable part of the community and some faults may strike at the very foundation of government and of existence itself. I suppose all these are included in this observation: 'If any man be overtaken by a fault.'

VIRTUES TRAVEL WITH FEET OF LEAD.

"Ah! it is a race, then, or a battle. It implies that the man is conscious of danger and that he undertook to escape, but was overtaken. The faults ran faster than his virtues. The enemy, whatever it was, was too quick for him. It excludes, therefore, those that seek faults and do wrong deliberately. There is another category for all such. It implies that men are seeking on the whole to do about right, but that they are overtaken in spite of their endeavors. 'If a man be overtaken in a fault'—implying that on the whole his intent was good, but he stumbled or was seized or run down. Then the apostle says, 'Ye that are *spiritual* restore such.' Well, this is bringing the matter close to him, because it has generally been considered that with jolly good fellows in the world if fault were found in a man they would say, 'Oh, don't touch him,' and they would laugh and carouse with him. They know it, but they don't care. He is a good fellow on the whole. And there is a sort of tough charity among people that have no spiritual instinct or sensibility. They don't care for it in a spiritual point of view. Pleasure and pain is their idea of morality. He that makes pleasure is good, and the man that makes pain is bad, no matter who he is.

YE THAT ARE SPIRITUAL.

"Now, passing by all such, the divine authority says: 'Ye that are spiritual'—ye that have minds that are illumined by the direct spirit of God, ye that have the highest conception of what is right and what is wrong, ye who are in dead earnest yourself, and for others to see that they do what is right and avoid what is wrong, ye that have got conscience and a true faith in God and a real anxiety for religious excellence everywhere among men—ye are the ones to whom God appeals. What! How? Ye that are spiritual restore such a one. Oh! put him just where he was before. Yes; liberate him if he is caught; lift him up if he is bruised; put him back if he has been unsettled and carried out of the way, ye that are the most conscientious and have the highest ideals, if ye are Christ's your high ideals are to show themselves over against the faults and mistakes of men as God's great leniency shows itself over against your mistakes and your sense. Restore such an one. 'O, yes. Trounce him first. Talk to him until we touch the very bottom of sensibility, and when you have done with him make him feel everything that you can; then restore him as a great favor.' O, no, no. 'Ye that are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness,' sweetness, peaceableness, gentleness, kindness, and with all a mother's tender consideration. Restore him in that way, and it is not done yet. 'Considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.' Consider what an imperfect creature you are. How far you are in many directions, if not in every one, from perfectness yourself. You who have been sick know how to pity people that have been sick. You that have been in danger know how to have more sympathy for men that are in like danger.

BEAR WITH ONE ANOTHER.

"And the Apostle says: 'You know how fallible you are—how constantly you are falling and stepping into faults. When another man is in fault be very gentle with him. Restore him. Put him back; and do it so gently that, as it were, your hands shall drop perfume while you lay them upon him; and do it, too, because this is being a Christian.' This is to be spiritual, Christlike. Our liability to faults depends on a thousand different circumstances and the inventory of all these conditions would consume a volume.

"It may be said, however, that our liability to faults is largely in proportion to the standard which we propose to ourselves. If the standard is high, and just in proportion as it is high, we are liable to come short and make errors, and so to fall, or to stumble, into faults. According as one's relations are complex are our liabilities to faults and mistakes. A man that lives by himself alone cannot commit a great many faults. On a desert island a shipwrecked sailor has no relations except to food, shelter, and warmth; and if he attends to those he has no more duties. He cannot find fault with his neighbors, for he has not got any. He never fails to pay his taxes, for there are not any taxes. He keeps the law—there is no law. And as the man stands absolutely solitary, his duties are few, his rules of life are very few, his faults are few. But when you give a man intelligence, bring him into relation with society, which is so vast and complex, and oblige him to move up and down in all these provinces and relationships and still to keep his high aims, he is liable to stumble and to fall, according to the complexity of the situation in which he is.

SOCIAL LIABILITIES.

"And then comes in also the question of social liabilities. A child is what he is partly on account of what his father and what his mother is. We are what we are by reason of our sensitive connection with the group which we call our friends. We go up with them, and we go down with them. A man is more or less determined in his nature and character by the city or town he lives in. Nobody can free himself from the subtle and perpetual influences that work upon the intelligence, upon the conscience, and upon the ideals of life. We are members of a complex body in family relation, or in civic relation, and as the foot cannot ache without having the whole body ache, and the hand cannot suffer and the whole body not suffer, so every man more or less is so connected by vital nerves with the whole community in which he is that he comes up with them and goes down with them, and he commits faults simply because he cannot separate and disentangle himself quick enough and goes as multitudes are going.

HOW MEN DROP INTO SINFULNESS.

"Earthquakes upset all order and all custom. War and revolutions dislocate all ordinary ways and the roads are blotted out; and men may do things by compulsion that they would not voluntarily do on account of their social liabilities, so that by the very force of God's creative idea a man in this life is not only subject to the sense of emotion, or rather to the facts of emotion, but he is so complicated with the whole mass of humanity that it may be said that no man that ever lived but the One, and no man that ever will live, but must stumble and fall, or, if not fall, go lame. If a man, therefore, commit a fault, it includes you and me and everybody else. 'Consider, therefore, yourselves.'

"We are all of us in a drove. We are all of us of one nature in the one world, under the one system, and there is not a man that lives that does not commit faults every day. They may not be of the severest kind. They may not be the faults you dislike the most. You commit them, not as your neighbor does, but in your own way. Everybody does, and everybody, therefore, is dependent upon the charity and the good will of his neighbor for himself, and the command is to return that good will and that charity, since you yourself are liable to suffer in this very way and are suffering all the time. Treat every man as you would wish him to treat you, so that it runs itself out and comes to be what is called the golden rule or law: 'As ye would that men should do to you, so do ye also unto them.'

THE GRANDER LAW.

"It is part of the grander law, which may be said to be the marrow of all government over intelligent beings in the universe: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God and thy neighbor as thyself.' And as to thy neighbor, he is thy neighbor that has fallen into trouble, whether you know him or not, according to the parable of the good Samaritan. We cannot, of course, treat all faults just alike. That is to say, some need surgery, some need simply medicine, some need watchfulness. Some faults are like dust upon garments—a little brushing relieves us of them. Faults run so wide a circuit and so long a scale that we cannot treat them all by one rule, and there is no one rule but love by which to treat them. The spirit in which Christ enjoins us to look to men that are in fault is the spirit of sympathy, and really of helpfullness, at least in desire.

"A physician is the best friend of one that is sick, and would be very soon a physician without practice if he went to the door and said: 'Hello! I understand you have been eating green apples. I am glad of it. You had no business to. You knew enough. I have told you that a great many times. Now, you take care of yourself. It is nature's penalty. You brought it on yourself. Lie there and ache. I am glad you do.' That is a great way of treating sickness, though it was the child's fault or the man's fault. A man has, by excessive indulgence, come to the very edge of mania. He sees worms and insects that no vermifuge would affect, wasps, spiders, rats, mice, everything all around him—mania a potu. And what would you think of a doctor that should come in and say: 'You brute, didn't you know before you went into that debauch just where you were going, and what probably would be the effects of it? I wish the spiders would bite you. I wish the rats would run over you and gnaw you. You are a fool, and you have been foolish for years, and I have told you and told you, and its didn't do any good.' If a man had any vitality left he would kick the man out of doors because he had faults, for that is generally the way; we generally do play battledore and shuttlecock with each other, battering faults backward and forward. A brave man would not know that a companion was in captivity among the Indians and not venture something for him. What if he did caution him not to ride out unattended? What if he did warn him? If the man was careless and heedless, and was snatched up, bound, and hidden away for tomorrow's torment, he would creep on his belly until the moon went down and steal in and cut the man's cords and withes and snake him out, and put himself behind him to defend him if they were discovered, and work him back again into liberty and the settlement. That is good companionship.

THE UNIVERSAL MORAL SENSE OF MAN.

"We have a kind of illustration in this rough way of that which is recognized by the universal moral sense of man. When a man is yet under the smart and torment of some wrong committed, it may be scorching him or is eating up the very vitals of his life, that is no time for men to preach. What he wants is balm and quiet. Complain of him afterward, but the moment when a man is at the very point of exquisit suffering by reason of fault, that is the time for one to pour in the oil and the wine.

"What if the good Samaritan had said to the man that went down from Jerusalem to Jericho: 'You fool, you, what did you go down this way for? Didn't you know that it was infested with robbers? You knew that you had no business to go this way. However, I won't see you die. I'll look at your wound.' And he pulls it open and looks at it. 'Well, it was a pretty deep one, wasn't it?' No, no. The man was almost dead, and he bound up his wound, pouring in oil and wine—a curious medicament—and put him on his own beast, so that he had to walk himself, and carried him to an inn and took care of him. And the most astounding feature is that he took out twopence and gave them to the landlord, which he thought rather extravagant. O that we might have Oriental taverns! And he said, 'Take care of him, and if you spend any more than that'—more than that! You would be turned scornfully out of a house if you offered less than that, such has been the development of civilization. He was a brother to him, and he had regard to his feelings, as well as regard to his health and life.

THE WAY TO TREAT THE FALLEN.

"When a man has committed a fault, while you attempt to repair the fault itself—if it is one that injures his reputation—try to cover, to hide. And that is one of the very virtues of secretiveness and caution. Or if he has injured his credit, try to repair that. 'Bear one another's burdens,' says the context. Try to put the man back, if you possibly can, just where he was before he committed his mistake with the understanding that he don't need any preaching. He has seen all the consequences of the fault, and he is suffering sharply under it. Treat him so that he can never mention your name without tears in his eyes. That is Christianity; to do such a thing as that is to be a Christian; and not to do it is to be an infidel. There is an infidelity of the outside that rejects the Book and rejects the church, but is oftentimes a great deal better than the belief that is inside, that holds to the Book and rejects its contents. To be a Christian is to carry out the spirit and mind of Jesus Christ to all those round about you, and just in the proportion in which they have done wrong, gone wrong, and are suffering.

CONSIDER THYSELF.

"Consider thyself. Don't have an overweening pride. When a man has no nerves and is a great hulking, strong fellow, his nerves six inches deep, he don't understand that if man has nerves outside his skin nothing protects them. When the thin-skinned man gets himself into a scrape this man says: 'I wonder that that fellow can do so. I never do. I don't see any need of it.' And he criticises and scolds him. He, built as he is, don't make such mistakes. And when a man with a sensitive, nervous temperament hears that that man with want of sensibility has stumbled over somebody and got himself into a scrape, 'Oh! oh!' he says, 'I can't understand how a man should not have known that he would get into trouble. Why, I couldn't have begun to think of doing such a thing as he did.' Here are these two men, each railing at the other; each understands his own nature, and judging by its possibilities and impossibilities judges the other. 'My strength' is made to be 'my conscience,' and I sit and condemn men that are weak where I am strong. Their strength sits as a judge also to condemn me where I am weak. Now, we can't make our own individuality the rule of judgment. Men commit their faults, some of them, through weakness, some from strength, some from the power of their baser appetites, some because they have not got any, and are cold men of mere ideas and not of much sympathy. Some men have never been educated, some men have been educated in a particular way. All a man's faults come from his temperament, and a man's temperament means that his father and mother linger with him. A father and mother that are always quarreling, oftentimes go on quarreling in their children, and the man can't reconcile them in himself. You may just as well set yourself down to this thing, that universal human nature is so weak and so liable to failure under temptation that you must have compassion upon all men; or, as it is expressed in Hebrews, you must have compassion on the ignorant, or upon those who are out of the way. It is universal, continuous.

GENERAL APPLICATIONS.

"Now, to a few general applications. We are apt to be tolerant of faults which injure other folks, especially if we don't like those folks, and we are apt to be severe on such as disturb us and our interests. 'Now, my line of life,' says one man to himself, 'lies along the speculative line, and any man that breaks up my lines, and that renders me in peril of bankruptcy, I will not treat with him; I will not speak well of him.' And sitting down he says: 'I understand that Mr. Mapleson and company have had some trouble about their employing these musical creatures. Oh, pshaw! what do I care for their quarrels among themselves; they may eat each other up for aught I care, but any man that meddles with money matters I will have him understand I'm thar!' And so every man for himself in his judgment, and a man's pride walks up and takes the seat of conscience and says: 'I will see to it.' A man's avarice walks up and takes the seat of conscience, and says: 'I will judge this matter.' That is no carrying out of the spirit of Christianity. There is nothing in this world, I think, more cowardly and that ought to be regarded as a meanness, and meanness is the one unforgivable sin. Meanness! Ah! I think even the Devil looks on that with contempt. Certainly John Milton's devil does. And if there be one thing that is mean it is obsequiousness to those that are up and in power, and timid and cowardly conduct toward them when they are in adversity. Oh, how kind they are when they are walking strong and in the high places! And tiding come the next morning: 'He has gone down.' 'Gone down, has he? Well, now, I told you so. I knew that months ago; I told my partner when that thing first came out I knew that firm would never get along.' 'I thought you was a great friend of his.' 'Well, yes, yes, I was friendly. I never licked his shoes at all; I was friendly.'

REFERENCE TO GRANT.

"Ah! These parasites, these miserable worms. And yet you will see the street full of it. If you go fishing you don't have any trouble filling your basket with this kind of fish. I think Gen. Grant one of the most magnanimous men that we have ever had in public life, and I was very much struck with an instance of it. When Conkling precipitated himself from the Senate it was very much against Gen. Grant's judgment, and that was known, and yet he attempted in every way to be a friend of Mr. Conkling and to shield him to such an extent that everybody thought he was on his side, and one man expostulated with him and said: 'Gen. Grant, how is it? You don't believe that he did right?' 'No, sir; I don't.' 'How is it, then, that you are on his side now?' His reply was worthy to be written in letters of gold: 'When is the time for one to show himself friendly except when his friend has made a mistake? It is not the time to leave a man when he has made a blunder or a mistake.' [Applause.] I don't wonder you clap. That is one of those moral principles that addresses itself to the universal conscience. Stand by a man who is your friend. Stand by him in his adversity, if you don't stand by him at any other time nor anywhere else. A large sense, I think, of the fallibleness of human nature is indispensable to Christ.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

"She is a beautiful creature and she has been daintily brought up. He is also a genius, and when they meet she sees a saint and he sees an angel—[laughter]—and O! they feed on rose leaves for meat and dew for drink. There is a rainbow at morning, and a rainbow at noon, and a rainbow at night. They sit down in the lovers' seat with rare delight, and all goes well. After they are united and come to live together she has a pride and he has a pride, and she has selfishness and he has selfishness, and she has a little bit of envy and he has a little bit of envy. They begin to discover each other's faults. That very soon leads to words, and words lead to the repetition of words and the music stops. [Laughter.] There never was such a discovery. 'He is not such a saint as I thought he was. If you only knew him as I begin to know him.' He says: 'When we come to know a person as I begin to know her, I tell you it's disillusionizing.' [Laughter.] Now, it is best when folks are courting that they should find out their faults beforehand, because these troubles would not be so likely to be felt. Where you marry as sinners you are much more likely to live as saints than when you marry as saints and find out you are only sinners. A great many persons say: 'Why, I trusted him because he was a church-member.' Ah! it does not do to attribute too many virtues to church-members. Because a man lives in a fine house it does not follow that the fellow is fine himself. We are all the time in life either forming too critical judgments of men, denying them their excellence, or on the other hand attributing to men excellences and perfections that do not belong to human nature.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY A FOUNDATION FOR CHARITY.

"Every friendship ought to be founded on the doctrine of total depravity. That is the only use I know of total depravity. It is a good foundation for charity, for every excellence is just so much more than you supposed, and every congeries of good habits is clear gain. Friendship that is good for anything in this world must take the friend and all his faults too. I take my friends with their faults. When the faults break out and people say to me, 'See now, how he has turned out,' do you suppose I did not know he was liable to turn out so? I never have seen anybody that didn't make mistakes except babies, and they always died early.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

"The universal condition of human nature is to make men relatively imperfect. True friendship says: 'I love them to that degree that I would rather have them with all their faults than anybody else with all their virtues.' There you have an anchor to hold by in times of trouble. To say that a man cannot love a person full of faults is to say that God has faults, for He loves the whole world, not only in its enmity, but at every staggering step by which men in their unlimited weakness and imperfection are trying to get higher and to become better. The patience, tenderness, and long-suffering of God are among the most majestic and the most incomprehensible of the divine attributes. There is no disposition which strikes at the very root of Christianity like unlovingness. When you are sending out arrowy sentences and poisoned words, when you are creating suffering without any moral aim and without any restorative tendency, merely in the exercise of your inferior nature, does not God take the side of those whom you are wronging? Beware, for God is the guardian angel of those who suffer. They are in His cradle; they are in the hollow of His hand; they are in His bosom. Tears are arguments that men plead in vain with God.

"Now let me read you as the close of my sermon that which I think we might read, every one of us, with every dawning Sabbath-day: 'Ye have heard that it hath been said: Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies. Bless them that curse you. Do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you. For if ye love them which love you what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect.' That is the creed for you who on one side are infidels and on the other a Christian."

After the benediction Remenyi, the violinist, played several classical airs and the Hungarian national hymn. Mr. Beecher, in introducing him, said: "This is an affectionate and it might be called a Christian farewell to the congregation and community. As David, who is probably the true Wandering Jew, comes down the ages with a stringed instrument in his hands, the violin is also good enough for the church of today." Most of the congregation remained to hear the violinist.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

Many of Arthur's Southern Delegates Likely to Desert Him in Chicago.

An Estimate of Blaine's Strength on the First Ballot—Cipher Sam in Virginia.

The Connecticut Delegation—Sam Moulton's Fine Work in the Seventeenth Illinois Congressional District.

SOUTHERN PREFERENCES.

ARTHUR'S OFFICEHOLDING SUPPORTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The Arthur men, while claiming to have made gains within the last few days, admit the great strength of Blaine, and are alarmed at the fact that the votes of Mr. Blaine are in the Republican North, while those upon which Arthur relies are, for the most part, from States which cannot give an Electoral vote for the Republican ticket. There is a great deal of talk already among the delegates who are arriving about the effect which a discussion of this fact will have at Chicago. The lists of Arthur delegates from the Southern States which have been published in many of the Northern papers have had an injurious effect upon his canvass. As the delegates come here from the South to survey the field it is evident that their supposed obligation to vote for Arthur rests upon them very lightly. They are for the most part officeholders. It seems to be assumed that on that account they are for Arthur. They echo the sentiment attributed to Riddleberger last year: "We are for Arthur because Arthur is for us." But it will be shown at Chicago, if not before, that the Southern delegate is primarily for himself and for the winning candidate. Who that candidate is likely to be it is his present object to ascertain.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DELEGATES.

A sounding of the South Carolina delegation today, some of whose leading members are here, is a good illustration of the sentiments that are expressed by Southern delegates. One said: "We are for Arthur to the end. We can be counted upon as solid until the last ballot." Another delegate, who is more independent, said: "We are for Arthur at the beginning, but when a break comes—which is probable, and Arthur is dropped—I, for one, shall go to Logan, and I think a good many of the Southern delegates will do the same. It is a fact that Blaine has a good many delegates in the South, and there is a probability of accessions from that quarter. He has a large vote in Texas, he will get some in Louisiana, and more in other parts of the South than the Arthur people suppose. It is clear that the Arthur vote South is very far from solid, and that it may be expected to break at any moment for the winning man."

In view of Blaine's strength there is more talk of a combination against him. It is certain that Edmunds is not the favorit candidate for a coalition. The letter of William Walter Phelps has undoubtedly done Edmunds injury as a candidate. Within two days some of those who wish to defeat Blaine at any cost and who have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to abandon Edmunds, have made inquiries as to the chance of success with Gresham. It is found that Gresham is very much more popular than Edmunds, but there are fears that the friends of Harrison, who seem to have the control of the Indiana machine, would not be favorably disposed to the candidacy of Gresham.

BLAINE AND HIS PROSPECTS.

AN ESTIMATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—Friends of Blaine, after a careful canvass today, make the following estimate of his strength on the first ballot: New England, 14; Middle States, 87; Central States, 80; Northwestern, 60; Pacific, 28; Southern, 84; Territories, 8; total, 361. Northern States, 269; Southern, 84; Territories, 8. Necessary to a choice, 411.

COULD HE CARRY A LARGE PORTION OF NEW YORK'S IRISH VOTE?

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—[New York World.]—A Blaine man from Ohio said tonight in a wild burst of frenzy:

"I shall not be surprised to see Blaine get the nomination and then decline to accept it."

"How many votes do you think Blaine will get on the first ballot?"

"From the North from 270 to 280 and all the Southern votes required to nominate him. All this talk about Northern delegates elected as Blaine men making over to Arthur is bosh and an insult to the intelligence of all the delegates. Blaine's following at Chicago will be the most unselfish and will consequently have the greatest moral strength. He will have enthusiastic, quiet, and subtle workers in every Northern delegation, not even excepting Massachusetts. The argument of George William Curtis and Carl Schurz, that it won't do to trust the people because they make too much noise, and that it is safest for the Republican Pharisees to go into a dark room to select candidates, will be jerked out of the convention with a lusty Western whoop. They will be reminded by these friends of Mr. Blaine that it is better to nominate the man who has the most Northern strength at his back than to select him who has the least."

"Then you expect to nominate him on the first ballot?"

"Yes. This presentation of Blaine's strength will be patent to the Southern delegates, who have no responsibility, are nearly all uninstructed, and will gladly go where the greatest strength in the North lies. This will give them a moral standing which they have never had before, for no one is going to buy them this year. The officeholders will understand this."

"Can Blaine carry New York if he should be nominated?"

"Now you touch a subject upon which Republicans have been making d—— fools of themselves, simply because the past history of every fight we have made in New York shows this to be the case. Whenever the Democracy of that State are united they invariably sweep the State. Grant, in his pride and glory, in 1868 was beaten out of sight by Seymour. Then the Democracy gave New York away with Greeley. Then when Hayes and Wheeler were put up in answer to the same stupid claim of the present, and Conkling pledged himself to carry New York, they were beaten by Tilden 34,000. In 1880 the figures show that owing to the factional fight in New York Hancock lost some votes, and so Garfield slipped in. Now we face a united Democracy in New York. If we can break the solid Irish factions of Brooklyn and New York by the selection of a proper candidate we have a fighting chance for the State. The only Republican who can draw a vote from the Irish votes is Blaine. Outside of the city his popularity was demonstrated at the Utica Convention. His foreign policy is what commends him to the Irish."

THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION

FOR GEN. HAWLEY FOR FIRST CHOICE AND MIXED AFTERWARDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Connecticut delegates to the Republican National Convention held a meeting in Hartford a few days ago and perfected arrangements for their trip. From present indications all the delegates will attend in person, and the delegation will be joined by a party of from twenty to thirty, including several of the alternates.

Pursuant to the expression of the convention, although not directly instructed, the delegation will vote as a unit for Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. Should his name not be presented, or should it be withdrawn, there is no absolute certainty as to the course the delegation may take. It is not at all probable that it will unite upon any other candidate. After very careful inquiry the following table may be given as approximately correct:

At large—	First choice.	Second choice.
Augustus Brandegee	Hawley.	Arthur.
Frederick Miles	Hawley.	Arthur.
Samuel E. Merwin Jr.	Hawley.	Arthur.
John L. Houston	Hawley.	Arthur.
District—		
1. Val. B. Chamberlain	Hawley.	Arthur.
Ralph P. Gilbert	Hawley.	Arthur.
2. L. J. Munson	Hawley.	Blaine.
John G. Edmunds	Hawley.	Arthur.
3. Ira G. Briggs	Hawley.	Blaine.
Eugene S. Boss	Hawley.	Blaine.
4. O. R. Fyler	Hawley.	Arthur.
Eben J. Hill	Hawley.	Blaine.

First choice—Hawley, 12.
Second choice—Arthur, 8; Blaine, 4.

The Hon. Augustus Brandegee, of New London, who heads the delegation, was a delegate to the last convention, and was then for Washburne. The fact that he has appointed as his alternate Col. John A. A. Tibbits, of New London, a Government official, is in support of various reports that he is an Arthur man. O. R. Fyler, a delegate from the Fourth District, is Postmaster at Torrington. Chamberlain and Gilbert, of the First District, are pronounced Arthur men, and Munson, of the Second, Boss and Briggs, of the Third, and Hill, of the Fourth, are reported to be strongly in favor of Blaine. Ex-Congressman Miles, one of the delegates-at-large, is put down as an Arthur man, but some doubt is thrown upon this by his appointment of State's-Attorney Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, a strong Blaine man, as his alternate. However, this may merely be an act of courtesy to Fessenden, who was Chairman of the State Convention. Miles goes to Chicago, so that his alternate, who accompanies him, will not be likely to have an opportunity to express his choice.

VIRGINIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION PROBABLY FOR TILDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—A delegate just returned from the Virginia Convention expresses the following opinions: The Virginia Convention was very largely attended by representative men of the Democratic party, there being over 600 delegates in attendance. The most important incident of the convention was its action on the subject of the platform. It reaffirms the Lynchburg platform of last year, which declared for the immediate abolition of the internal-revenue system of taxation, and took ground on the platform which is substantially that of the Ohio platform. The sentiment of the party was against making the tariff issue the leading idea of the canvass, and they opposed any procedure calculated to disturb the unity and harmony of the party at Chicago, or in the progress of the canvass. There was a general feeling that there had been a good deal of mischief done at Washington. On the subject of the Presidency the predominant sentiment disclosed in the convention was decidedly for Tilden on the score of availability. The resolution of preference for Tilden was very strongly pressed, but after a long debate it was voted down by a very decided vote. This was not a vote upon Tilden, but a vote in accordance with the traditional policy of the State, which is to send delegates to the National Convention untrammeled. The choice of the delegates as far as known will be for Tilden first and probably for Mr. Flower as second choice, though there are some friends of Bayard in the delegation. Among the whole mass of delegates there was no talk at all of McDonald, Morrison, Carlisle, or Cleveland. The delegates are unpledged, and will take whatever course at Chicago is best calculated to insure success.

MOULTON'S "FINE WORK."

IT MAY YET BEAT EDEN, PHILLIPS, AND YANCEY IN THEIR RACE FOR CONGRESS.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., May 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—As the date of the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Seventeenth District draws nearer the situation grows more and more interesting. When Judge Moulton's determination not to be a candidate for reëlection first became known—and it was a surprise to his best friends—many shrewd politicians ventured the assertion that John R. Eden, of Moultrie, would have little or no opposition for the nomination, as it was understood to have been planned two years ago that Moulton would give way for Eden in consideration of the latter using his personal influence in his behalf. It now appears that Mr. Moulton's pledge not to be a candidate was in a manner wrung from him by Eden's threatened bolt should he fail to give the pledge demanded. Mr. Moulton is not very plucky, and this fact has given his friends considerable uneasiness. He gave the pledge without consulting his friends' wishes and much against his own will, and with little purpose at the time, it seems, of adhering to it. But such were the combinations made by Eden and his friends, and such was Moulton's natural timidity, that he finally wrote the letter announcing his determination not to be a candidate, without consulting his most influential friends and in opposition to their expressed wishes. Whether the "fine Italian hand" of Judge Moulton appears in the present canvass remains to be seen, but it is known that any happy accident that might again give him the nomination would be hailed with joy.

For a time after Judge Jesse J. Phillips was spoken of as a candidate it seemed doubtful whether the announcement was made with his sanction. Phillips, as Judge of this judicial circuit, seemed to be very popular, gave satisfaction, and appeared satisfied with the position. The Shelby County Circuit Court was in session week before last, with Judge Phillips on the bench. Eden had been here feeling the Democratic pulse and had gone. He found little to encourage him. The best the local "bosses" would do was to promise not to oppose his candidacy, though probably a large majority of the party would prefer another. Just what encouragement Phillips received here is not yet known. One thing is certain, however. He rushed the court proceedings through as fast as possible, adjourned, and posted off to Effingham, where the elephantine Yancey was "waking the echoes" in the mutual interests. No sooner did this step become known to the Moultrie statesman than he, too, packed his grip and proposed to prevent any entangling alliances in Effingham.

Unfortunately for Eden, Effingham has two Democratic candidates for the State Board of Equalization—William Gilmore and Dr. Grover. Fayette also has a candidate in the person of Robert Ross. Eden seems to have captured the Congressional delegation from Fayette, and the impression among the Effingham people is that to capture it he was compelled to promise assistance to Ross' candidacy. Whether this be true or false, it has stirred up Gilmore's friends in Effingham, and their opposition to Eden is becoming positive.

To add to the difficulty of the situation, Shelby has two candidates for Representatives in the Legislature. Capt. Stephenson, of this city, a lawyer, a shrewd politician, and an influential friend of Moulton, is the candidate of what was formerly the anti-Eden faction in this county. He is opposed by Thomas N. Henry, of Windsor, who misrepresented the district in the last General Assembly. He belongs to the Eden wing of the party, and what influence he has is used to advance Eden's chances for the Congressional nomination. Through his influence the papers at Windsor are pronounced in favor of Henry and Eden, and this gives Stephenson and his friends the impression that Eden is using his influence in favor of Henry and against Stephenson, and the Congressional aspirant has been given to understand that he must keep hands off in the local legislative fight, or be prepared for the direct and active opposition of Stephenson and his friends, who are now holding themselves aloof from the Congressional contest.

Thus far Congressional matters have been resolutely put aside here and legislative matters only have been agitated. Now, however, the fight is about to be transferred from Effingham to Shelby, and in the next two weeks Judge Phillips is announced to make a speech in each of the twenty-one townships of the county. When it is understood that either Phillips or Yancey will have the thirty-three votes of Macoupin and Montgomery, that Eden claims with good reason the nineteen votes of Fayette and Moultrie, and, in spite of Gilmore, is reasonably sure of Effingham's eleven, making thirty all told, it will be seen how important is Shelby with her fifteen. Without Shelby Phillips lacks seven and Eden ten votes of a majority of the seventy-eight delegates. Should Shelby instruct for neither, the delegates from this county have it in their power to name the candidate. Those who reckon without Mr. Moulton may find all their scheming in vain. The gentleman from Shelby is pretty shrewd and has always been most fortunate politically and otherwise, and it would surprise no one to again see him the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Seventeenth District. Stranger things than that have happened and may again. Next week Judge Phillips will open the campaign in this county, and in a few days there will be music all along the line, and all Democratic music, too.

ILLINOIS.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention met in this city today and appointed delegates to the State Convention, and also to the District Convention at Centralia. At one time a row seemed imminent, caused by the Appellate Clerk candidate selecting his own delegates and the urgent desire of his friends to have them appointed. The list, however, was revised, and harmony prevailed. A resolution condemning prohibition was adopted, as were others favoring low tariff, strongly indorsing Col. Morrison, and instructing for Seiter for Lieutenant-Governor. An attempt made to indorse Carter Harrison for Governor was promptly nipped in the bud, a member naively saying that to tie them up with instructions might weaken chances for swapping influences for Seiter.

MACON COUNTY.

DECATUR, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Central Committee met this afternoon and issued the call for the Macon County Democratic Convention to be held here June 21 to select delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. There will be 120 delegates in the convention. The Democrats in this section are largely for the old ticket and Carter Harrison for Governor.

WHITE COUNTY.

CARMI, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Democracy of White County today instructed for Tilden for President, Hendricks for Vice-President, Carter Harrison for Governor, Hank Seiter for Lieutenant-Governor, Jake Chance for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Bob Wilbanks for Clerk of the Appellate Court, and Columbus A. Kellar for Attorney-General.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Republicans tonight nominated their Aldermen. Both the Republican and Democratic city tickets are now completed and the struggle has begun. While the Republicans are almost confident of winning, the Democracy will make such a fight as was never made by them before for a division of the loaves and fishes. The temperance folks are holding meetings nightly and there is a strong probability of their putting in the field a candidate for Alderman from each ward.

PERRY COUNTY PRIMARIES.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The result of the primaries held today will give this county to the Hon. John R. Thomas for Congress, Henry Clay, of Tamaroa, for Representative, and John Stohr for member of the State Board of Equalization. The County Convention meets here Monday.

BLAINE FOR PRESIDENT.

A REPLY TO CURTIS' OBJECTIONS—"HARPER'S WEEKLY" CONVICTED OF GROSS CONTRADICTIONS.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A radical change seems to have suddenly come over Mr. Curtis, and, with your indulgence, I will, by quoting from the present and past writings of the distinguished journalist, point out what seem gross inconsistencies.

Mr. Curtis says in the last issue but one of *Harper's Weekly* (—— and it should be borne in mind that he is urging the nomination of Mr. Edmunds and voicing the sentiments of fellow-Transcendentalists who threaten to bolt in the event of Mr. Blaine's nomination):

To the deep and strong Republican protest against an action which must necessarily jeopardize the election, it is childish to reply that the majority, should it prove to be such, does not propose to yield to the minority. It is far from clear, indeed, that the majority will desire the Blaine nomination. But even in the event that it does so, what then? The great object is not to obtain a nomination, but to secure an election. The extreme danger of the Blaine nomination would lie in the immediate and final alienation of independent Republicans and of Independents. This would be due to various causes, and among them to the fact that they hold Mr. Blaine to be a representative of those methods in politics which are one of the great evils to be corrected, and because he is wholly unknown to them as a friend of reform.

Mr. Curtis has long cherished a strange fear of the antipathy towards Mr. Blaine, and he knows now, as we all do, that four-fifths at least of the voting Republicans are demanding Mr. Blaine's nomination, and so he retreats from his aforetime honorable position and proposes that threats, inuendo, and intimidation shall compass a result by methods he has heretofore despised and condemned.

It will be denied by no well-informed person that the anti-Blaine vote in New York was secured not alone mainly from Democratic districts, but chiefly through the influence of Federal officeholders in such sections. But Mr. Curtis now gladly avails himself of such support—anything to beat Blaine—though he says, Sept. 16, 1882, referring to the Folger candidacy, who ran as Arthur's candidate:

A convention packed by patronage does not represent the great constituency. It is the agency of the Administration. George III. maintained his parliamentary ascendancy because a fifth of the whole electoral body in England were place holders. It is in this way that the spoils system in this country *steals the Government from the people*, and subjugates a party to a boss. To support an Administration candidacy in the New York Convention would be to sustain and strengthen this system." *The object of selecting delegates is to ascertain the preference of the party.* To that end the delegate constituencies must be reasonably equalized. But to give 1,000 Republican voters in one the same "representation with 5,000 in another, is not only to choose a false basis, but it is to subject the nomination *to the chance of being decided against the wish of the majority of Republican voters.*"

Yet Mr. Curtis *now* proposes to take advantage of nothing but these very "rotten boroughs"—New York City and the like, and the "Solid South"—to effect the great "moral" victory of Edmunds' nomination—the Arthur men helping him to repeat the Utica game at Chicago.

As a last quotation in this direction we find Mr. Curtis Feb. 3, 1883, furnishing more convincing arguments why the convention at Chicago should do its duty loyally and unhesitatingly and nominate the man, not the "rotten boroughs," but the great Republican heart of the country demands—Mr. Blaine:

It would not be easy for the most candid Stalwart to show why the delegation to a National Republican Convention should not represent the real Republican strength of the country, equalized as nearly as possible. This should be the object of every plan in regard to a convention, because the action of the convention *loses moral weight just in the degree that it is felt not to represent the actual sentiment of the party.*

The sentiment of the people for Mr. Blaine had not so alarmingly (to Mr. Curtis) disclosed itself when the above truthful representation was made. Will Mr. Curtis venture to assert that the nomination of Mr. Edmunds will at all "represent the actual sentiment of the party"? and if not, just in proportion as it would not, would it not "lose moral weight"?

Bear this in mind, that had Mr. Curtis' plan of representation been determined upon by the National Committee (as it obviously should have been) there would have been no undue preponderance of Democratic New York City in the State Convention, or, along with the "Solid South," in the National Convention, and Mr. Arthur would today be so utterly without following that his name would not be proposed at Chicago, and by the fair and square test as suggested by the brilliant journalist himself, Mr. Blaine would have had the New York Convention by 150 majority, and there would have been no Edmunds delegates-at-large, and Mr. Curtis knows this to be so.

Mr. Curtis raises objection against Mr. Blaine because of his record in regard to a certain railroad land-grant ruling in Congress, but it is amusing to discover his pet, Mr. Edmunds, to be in precisely the same boat—though neither guilty of any wrong; and I take the word of the late Hon. Jere Black, of Pennsylvania (and no purer or abler Democrat ever lived than he), when he ridiculed, after investigation, the idea of besmirching the good name of Blaine by any such senseless charge.

Again, Mr. Curtis pretends great fear of foreign complications and trouble if Mr. Blaine with his "dash" and spirit gets at the helm of State, but Mr. Curtis most fairly and happily expressed that confidence the people today feel in Mr. Blaine when he wrote in the very issues of his paper which announced the retirement to private life from Arthur's Cabinet of the ex-Secretary (Nov. 5, 1881, Harper's) referring to the Panama letter:

The letter is a temperate and dignified document, stating our position with blended spirit and courtesy and decision. It is capitally adapted to meet any such proposition as a joint European protectorate, had it been advanced. But whether the project was merely a tentative rumor or a design seriously entertained the letter has sufficed to arrest it, and it is another illustration of the skill and ability with which Mr. Blaine has managed the department confided to him. He has what may be called the American instinct, an essential quality in our Foreign Secretary, yet restrained in its official expression by an equally American tact and good sense.

Finally, recurring to Mr. Curtis' reference of the attitude of independent reformers near the beginning of this letter, we quote what he wrote Sept. 23, 1882:

The speeches of Mr. Blaine in Maine and of Senator Harrison in Indiana, with the brief and unmistakable order of Mayor Low in Brooklyn, relieving every employé of all fear of the local Hubbell, and the significant declaration of more than a thousand leading citizens of Massachusetts of all parties that they will vote for no Representative in Congress whose character and record do not promise an earnest and aggressive action for reform, are all unmistakable signs of a public conviction and purpose which will certainly have their way. . . . Mr. Blaine pronounced plainly for some kind of reform, and Mr. Blaine said in detail that he should be glad to see every Federal officer, however honorable his position, appointed for a specific term, during which he could not be removed except for cause to be specified, proved, and recorded, and for subordinate officers he thought that seven years would be a proper term of office.

If, then, as you now say, Mr. Curtis, your fellow New York reformers are afraid of Mr. Blaine because "he is wholly unknown to them as a friend of reform," is it not plainly your duty to place before them extracts from your editorials showing that Mr. Blaine is a "reformer," so that they may act and vote intelligently this fall? Very respectfully,

J. L. WATSON.

BLAINE AND FAIRCHILD.

A WISCONSIN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

MADISON, Wis., May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In 1876 the masses of the Republican States were for James G. Blaine. They had set their hearts on him. They were hopeful, persistent, enthusiastic. But the strong hand of Roscoe Conkling, his personal enemy, and the opposition of the emperor of Pennsylvania politics, prevailed against him. The scattered forces of the opposition were crystallized on a "dark horse"—and we were given Rutherford B. Hayes, a man of whom the people had not thought. What was the result? A weak, half-hearted campaign, and a disputed election. Business was disturbed and civil strife threatened by the dispute, but the Electoral Commission finally settled the contest and Hayes was declared elected. He took one of the bolters of the previous campaign into his Cabinet and formed such other alliances with the Democracy and the Solid South as disheartened and disgusted many good Republicans, notwithstanding the splendid financial operations of John Sherman.

In 1880, a majority of the masses of the Republican States rallied again for Blaine. Again the regal Conkling, backed by his tremendous personal influence and that of New York, was present to oppose him, flanked by the prestige and power of the clan Cameron of Pennsylvania and the sturdy support of John A. Logan, of Illinois. Such a combination, backed by the thorough machine work of the Solid South, seemed invincible. However, it was not invincible enough to nominate Grant, though it did defeat Blaine, or rather the popular will.

Now, in this year of grace 1884, we witness the third rally of the masses for Blaine, a rally even more enthusiastic, extensive, and remarkable than the others. More than a year ago he announced that he had abandoned politics and should devote his time to the compilation of a political history. Later, he reiterated that determination and announced his preference for John A. Logan. Having laid aside political aspirations, Blaine, Grant, and Conkling met, wiped out their past enmities, and renewed their former friendship. Grant was also for Logan, as was his son's father-in-law, Jerome B. Chaffee.

But these things had no effect on the people. They did not care who this or that man was for, they themselves were for Blaine. He was able, gallant, brave, characteristic and a representative American, and they wanted him for President. Conventions began to be held. Those who are Republicans for revenue only wormed into the caucuses under false pretenses; the Southern primaries were ground through the iron meshes of the machine in spite of civil-service reform laws; unscrupulous little sheets like the New York *Truth* (which first published the infamous Morey-Chinese forgery) and the Chicago *Daily News* (which opposed Garfield with poisonous indecency and supported Hancock in 1880) began to malign Blaine and chant the virtues of Arthur; the bolters and "independents" (another name for Democrats), getting their text from the Arthur crowd, began to screech "Give us our man or we will clean out the Republican party," and a general onslaught by the Administration organs opened along the entire line upon Blaine.

What has been the effect? The Republican States—in spite of all tricks and traps, in spite of such machine work that the people of the South have begun to hold popular conventions in order to express their preferences, in spite of slander and insinuations, without a leader, without a word of advice, without a shred of an organization—have elected about 400 Blaine delegates. That constitutes Blaine a far bigger man than any dark-horse President could be with a half-dozen forced elections.

What has done this? The people, the honest, unselfish masses, the men who want no office and expect none, who never bolt, who never malign other Republicans, who do not blast reputations and cripple the party, who never make up a record before the convention that the enemy can use against us after it, and whose political patriotism is not measured by their expectation of future reward or preferment.

Who have opposed Blaine? The Federal appointees of the Democratic South, little squads of cold-blooded, so-called "independents" who can be relied on for nothing except to furnish aid and comfort for the enemy, and a small army in the North who want either Arthur or one of his heirs and assigns, so they shall not be tumbled out of their little nests.

Now, what can be done by this man from Maine, who is now foremost in the Republic? He can carry all the States that can be carried by any Republican. He can carry the Pacific Coast States, which would not be sure with any other leader. He is stronger in New Jersey, Virginia, and West Virginia than any other Republican in the Union. He can arouse more enthusiasm among the young men than any living American. Blaine clubs would be formed in every community, and thousands of young men who will vote their first Presidential ticket at the coming election, and who would be lost with a machine candidate in the field, would join them. In short, he can be elected *without* New York, which can be claimed for no other candidate.

If New York is only loyal when a few disgruntled kickers can dictate the nomination, no matter how obnoxious or unsatisfactory their man may be to the rest of the country, we can nominate and elect Blaine without her help. If New York prefers to vote for a defeated Democrat rather than a victorious Republican, let her do it. That will be no bugbear if we have Blaine for our standard-bearer.

But Blaine and Conkling on the stump together in New York—which will surely follow the former's nomination—would set the old Empire State off into such a political roar as she never yet experienced, and the rural districts, which give us the Republican majorities whenever we get any in that State, would roll up a vote greater than any other Republican could poll. Two-thirds of the New York journals have already declared either that Blaine can carry the State, or that he is the strongest man before the people. Shall we listen, then, to the threats of the bolters and the screams of the Federal appointees?

This "dark horse" business is a fraud. Tricks and trades by the delegates are equally fraudulent. The National Convention has no right to do anything but carry out the wishes of the Republicans of the Republican States. That means the prompt nomination of Blaine.

I indorse, therefore, as the proper candidates for Wisconsin to support, James G. Blaine and Lucius Fairchild—both men of brains, both popular, both strong, both men of the people, both thorough representative Americans.

With such a ticket Wisconsin can be of some consequence. That ticket would suit the people. But if a few selfish men, seeking to keep near the Federal trough, shall trick and dodge about from Arthur to Lincoln, Lincoln to Edmunds, Edmunds to Lincoln, Lincoln to Gresham, etc., the Badger people will be misrepresented and their opportunities lost; for no man of ordinary foresight can now fail to see unmistakable signs that James G. Blaine will be the next Republican candidate for President.

Give us Blaine and Lucius Fairchild—a patriot-statesman and a soldier-statesman—an incomparable team.

FRANK A. FLOWER.

WISCONSIN.

SENDING A DEMOCRATIC SHEET GRATIS TO REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

NEENAH, Wis., May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—That malignant and falsifying sheet, the Chicago *News*, known until it was raked in by the Arthur looters as the worst Democratic sheet in Chicago, is being sent *gratis* to Wisconsin delegates.

The full name and address of each delegate is printed on the wrapper containing the paper.

One of our prominent citizens returned yesterday from Milwaukee, where he was informed that Mr. Sticking of that city, the agent for Wisconsin of Arthur and the *Daily News*, had inadvertently admitted that "the concern was well paid for its labors." The morning edition of the disreputable publication is the one sent out.

We would like to ask Mr. Arthur and his agents if they think the Republicans of Wisconsin can be run by serving Democratic sheets such as are supporting him? I would not vote for a man who adopts such methods. If Mr. Arthur cannot get Republican support let him keep still.

J. F. H.

THE REACTION IN WISCONSIN.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Before the recent Republican State Convention the Independent Democratic Postmaster of this city and his friends made a sharp fight and secured an Arthur delegation, though the vote in the caucuses was for Blaine. This so incensed the public that the *Daily Recorder*, ex-State-Superintendent Rockwood's paper, at once came out for Blaine. The *Gazette*, the anti-Williams and Richardson organ, continued for a time to support Arthur, but public sentiment continued to grow hotter and hotter, until that, too, has come out mildly for Blaine. Sales, the Arthur delegate from this place, is on nettles. The people are for Blaine, and the Blaine sentiment is growing stronger and stronger. He is now a lonesome man, and undoubtedly wishes he had not been elected to misrepresent his constituents.

C. C.

APPLETON.

APPLETON, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—The Democratic Senatorial Convention was held here this afternoon, and Dr. D. LaCounte, of Calumet County, and George Kreisse, of Outagamie, were elected delegates to Madison the 20th inst. The first Assembly Convention was also held this afternoon. The delegates elected were A. Smith and O. E. Clark. Maj. G. N. Richmond, of Appleton, will be presented by the northeast part of the State as a delegate-at-large to the National Convention. No Presidential preferences were expressed.

DORSHEIMER.

A LITTLE BOOM TOUCHED OFF AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—A Dorsheimer Presidential boom was formally initiated in Washington today by the editor of the *Sunday Herald*, who was foremost in setting forth the eligibility of Gen. Hancock as a candidate in 1880. The editor of the *Herald* says that in the selection of a candidate "both fitness and availability should be considered." He asserts that among the Democratic leaders are many men "in whom are united all these requisits of character, honesty, ability, and locality," but "in none are they more distinctly shown than in ex-Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York," who "as Lieutenant-Governor of the great Empire State, as manager of the political campaign of 1876, as Congressman, and in private life has displayed ability of the highest class, acquired a character second to none, and proven his honesty to be without stain. Possessing all these qualities, Gov. Dorsheimer is an honored citizen of the great State of New York, whose Electoral vote must be obtained for the Democratic candidates if they are to be successful. No one can more surely secure this vote than Gov. Dorsheimer, nor has any one named greater chances of securing the independent vote which is so potent a factor in New York politics, and at the same time exercises so large an influence in Ohio and Indiana." The editor of the *Herald* thinks that with Dorsheimer at the head of the ticket "it would be a good time to erase the sectionalism that has marked all Democratic tickets since 1860," and he expresses the opinion that Congressman Hancock, of Texas, "one of the ablest men in the country, would be a fitting yokefellow for Gov. Dorsheimer."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

FRIGHTENED DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—Since the speeches of Representatives Finerty and McAdoo against the Morrison bill some of the Democratic leaders have felt serious misgivings. The Representatives mentioned are Irishmen as well as Democrats, and both of them took pains to denounce the Morrison tariff policy as one designed to benefit English manufacturers and give Great Britain control of the American market. Messrs. Morrison, Hurd and others fear that if such a notion becomes prevalent among the Irish voters the Democratic party will suffer serious injury in the coming Presidential contest. They have already received intimations from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities that there is danger of defections, and the Tammany meeting in New York this week is designed as one of the means to avert it. Mr. Hurd has been selected as the chief orator for the occasion, and it is expected by his persuasive eloquence and his use of some extracts from the speeches of Daniel O'Connell to convince the Irish voters of the Tammany Hall organization that free trade is an American and not a British idea and to show them that the way to destroy the commercial supremacy of Great Britain is to allow her manufacturers to fix the prices of goods to American consumers. Among the eminent Democrats who will accompany Mr. Hurd and aid his efforts, it is understood, are Speaker Carlisle, Senator Bayard, and Senator-elect Blackburn.

INDIANA.

HOW THE AVERAGE HOOSIER DELEGATE TALKS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—William C. Smith, of Williamsport, one of the Republican delegates from this district to the National Convention, in an interview with THE TRIBUNE correspondent expressed himself as follows on the Presidential question:

"I have never expressed my opinion as to whom I shall vote for for President. I am a Hoosier and would, I think, stand by an Indiana man if there was any chance of nominating one. But I cannot see that there is an iota of a chance for any man in this State. Therefore, I am for the man who I think is the strongest, and who can carry the entire strength of the Republican party, and can make sure of the doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana, and that I shall determine after I reach Chicago. I have a choice, but that may be changed by influences that may present themselves at or before the convention in favor of some other good man."

"What is the choice of the people of this district, as far as you have learned?" asked the correspondent.

"The are about two-thirds for Blaine, the rest are divided among Arthur, Logan, Gresham, Harrison, etc. I wish to represent the people of this district as nearly as I can, and also to stand by the best man, whoever he may be. If I am convinced that Blaine or any other man can carry enough of the doubtful States to be elected, then that is the man I am for."

Your correspondent has also seen several politicians and other citizens, and they all express the opinion that Mr. Smith will vote for Blaine on the first ballot. Some of them stated that Mr. Smith had openly expressed himself for Blaine if all doubt was removed from his mind that Blaine can carry New York without a fight on his hands with the politicians of that State.

THE BUSINESS-MEN.

A FEW OF THOSE WHO SUPPORT MR. ARTHUR.

Philadelphia *Press*, May 16: Here is an extract from the call for the demonstration which the business-men of New York are to make next Saturday evening of their confidence in President Arthur's Administration, and their wishes for his reëlection:

. . . To designate a time and place at which the fellow-citizens of President Arthur may express their approval of his Administration, and their wish that he may be renominated at the Republican National Convention.

It is believed that this is the widespread feeling among those who manage and control the great business interests which centre here and involve the prosperity of the whole country.

To this call are appended the signatures of some 600 individuals and firms prominent in the business of New York. Among them we find the names of George I. Seney, President of the Metropolitan Bank, which closed its doors last Wednesday; George McGourkey, Vice-President of the same institution; D. B. Hatch, of the firm of Hatch & Foote, brokers, who went to the wall early in the fight; Joseph C. Williams & Co., brokers, who failed early in the day and helped to lead the stampede which followed. It may be that the returns are not all in yet; but, assuming that they are—and, assuming also, for argument's sake, that these are among the men who control the great business interests which involve the prosperity of the whole country—

Have we any right to hold President Arthur responsible for their indorsement of his Administration? Hardly. Because we must bear in mind that this meeting, according to Judge Folger, who arranged it carefully, is to be strictly "a spontaneous demonstration of business confidence in the Administration." In view of recent experience, however, might there not be some propriety in revising the list of the gentlemen who are to furnish the spontaneity?

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STRAW.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—The *Argonaut*, published by the students of Michigan University, presents in this evening's issue the result of a canvass of students for Presidential preferences. The canvass embraces all departments except the dental, the senior law class, and a part of the medical department, whose students have already returned to their homes. Over 1,000 votes were cast, with the following result:

Republican candidates—Blaine, 380; Edmunds, 211; Arthur, 65; Lincoln, 42; Logan, 10; Gen. Sherman, 10; scattering, 30. Total, 754.

Democratic candidates—Tilden, 167; Butler, 26; Bayard, 12; Carlisle, 11; Randall, 11; Cleveland, 11; scattering, 14. Total, 252.

A CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—Long Jones, United States Marshal, arrived this morning. He had a long conference during the day with Gen. Logan. No information as to its nature is furnished. Mr. Jones says that he of course came to look over the situation, and that he feels much encouraged at the result. He will leave for home tomorrow. He considers that the prospects of Logan are much brighter than they have been.

DON CAMERON.

Senator Sherman is in Philadelphia awaiting the arrival of Don Cameron, but Pennsylvania men say that it is too late for Don Cameron to attempt to disturb the verdict of the convention in that State, if so disposed.

LOGAN.

The report published in various places that Gen. Logan will go to Chicago and have headquarters there during the convention is untrue. It can be stated upon the best authority that he will not go to Chicago, and that he has never thought of doing so.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—[Special.]—Mass-meetings were held in the four Representative districts of Jackson County today and twenty-seven delegates selected to the St. Louis Convention, which will send delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The Kansas City mass-meetings instructed their delegates to vote for Dr. Morrison Mumford, editor of the Kansas City *Times*, as delegate-at-large from Missouri. A letter from Senator Vest announces his withdrawal from the field, and as he has been the only man in Western Missouri mentioned in this connection besides Dr. Mumford it is thought the latter will be selected beyond a doubt. Dr. Mumford, as is well known, is an advocate of the nomination of Justice Field.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Arrived—The City of Montreal and the Britannic, from Liverpool; the W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam.

LONDON, May 18.—Arrived out—The Arizona and Wieland, from New York.

NEW YORK MATTERS.

The Part Taken by the Bears in Giving Strength to the Markets.

A Panic of Rich Men—The Responsibilities of the Banks—The Outlook.

Return of the Siamese Embassy from Washington—An Extensive Fire—General Notes.

WALL STREET.

THE WEEK REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Wall street article says: While every honest and sensible man wishes and hopes to see a lasting improvement in Wall street affairs, it is very injudicious to think that because the Metropolitan and Second National Banks have been bridged over their difficulties and stocks advanced several points Saturday every further danger has been avoided. The men who think so (and there seems to be many of them, both on the press and in Wall street) are liable to be the cause of further and very serious complications. A man who broke his leg Wednesday cannot be expected to dance Monday next, even if he had the limb ever so skillfully set Saturday by a conclave of the best surgeons. The setting in this case was entirely due to the efforts of the biggest and most experienced bears like Cammack, Carver, Soutter, Woerishoeffer, H. N. Smith, and one or two others. They were all on the floor of the Stock Exchange from an early hour Thursday, though some of them had not been there for weeks and months before. They were open and heavy buyers up to the close of business hours Saturday. When Lake Shore broke Friday from 89 to 81 in a few minutes "Bill" Soutter rushed in and bid 82 for any part of 5,000 shares. Heavy purchases of St. Paul, New York Central, Erie, and other leading stocks by the Cammack-Smith-Woerishoeffer combination did the bulk of the work, and thus left Gould and Connor the comparatively easy task of hoisting the price of their specialties, Western Union and Missouri Pacific. With the exception of the two last-named operators, all the buyers were bears, who were known to be heavily short of every kind of stock. They rushed in to buy not only because they thus secured profits, but because they could not afford to see a further break in prices.

WHY THE BEARS CAME TO THE RESCUE.

The *Sun* explained last week why even the biggest and most inveterate bears are bound to come to the rescue of the market in panicky times. Every new failure in the board room threatens them with the breaking of their outstanding contracts. Thus in protecting the market they protect themselves, and that is what they have been doing for the last three days. Now that the short interest has been almost entirely eliminated, it is by no means sure that prices can be maintained. It is much more likely that a dull, quiet process of further shrinkage and liquidation will set in in a day or two, and will work its way till crop prospects are made clear and general confidence is at least partially restored.

THE WORK OF RESTORING CONFIDENCE.

To talk of confidence being restored in forty-eight hours after a crash like that of last week is idiotic. This panic was not an ordinary one. It was a panic of fraud, and the names and institutions implicated in it make it impossible that any degree of public confidence should be restored before the whole banking and speculative edifice of the country is thoroughly overhauled. Apart from that this panic was a panic of rich men, not of poor men. In ordinary panics poor men go under first and the rich can come to the rescue with profit to themselves and with benefit to the community. In this case the greatest sufferers are the rich men. From the Vanderbilts and Astors down every one of them has lost immense amounts of money, and it is not the small fry of the board-room who can be expected to come to the rescue in an efficient and lasting way. As a matter of course the banks are responsible for a great deal of the mischief done. By the vicious practice of overcertification they encourage wild speculation in normal times and go back on everything and everybody at the first indication of trouble, the greater part of which is caused by themselves. True, that in this case they put their heads together soon after the mischief was done; but experienced financiers, like the President of the Chase National Bank, for instance, do not seem to take a favorable view of the new plan of clearing-house certificates. At all events, this is what Mr. J. Thompson said Saturday:

A NEW CHANNEL OF FINANCIERING.

"We are drifting into a new channel of financiering. This plan of issuing clearing-house certificates is virtually a suspension of payments; because when a bank takes its assets to the clearing-house and pledges them for these certificates it is virtually a suspension of payment. These certificates are not money in any sense of the word, but a promise to receive them at the clearing-house in settlement of indebtedness. Now, if a bank is a creditor at the clearing-house it is compelled to take these certificates for its credit balance, and can only use them at the clearing-house in settlement of its debit balance. A bank can pay no other debts with these certificates than clearing-house debts; therefore, every bank is compelled to stop cash payments after they are loaded up with these certificates. Banks, as a rule, at the present time will only meet obligations by certified check good through the clearing-house, and thus cash payments will be virtually suspended by probably 75 per cent of the banks in the city. The result of this new order of things in my opinion, will be that a difference in value will be created between currency and certified checks, and in a few days money will be at a premium of from 2 to 5 per cent, or certified checks will be at a discount."

EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY.

As a matter of course the increase in the loaning rates of money and the abrupt curtailment of loaning accommodations will be felt throughout the country still more strongly than it is in the metropolis. Telegrams from all over the West announce the calling in of grain loans. Elevators as well as cribs will have to be emptied, and the farmers pressed for cash will have to send their produce to the market. That will make breadstuffs cheaper and break up the Chicago and Milwaukee grain ring. But it can in no way improve the condition of financial and mercantile affairs throughout the country. Some substantial outside help was given to Wall street Friday and Saturday by large purchases of stocks and bonds for European account. But the German houses, which were the largest buyers in these cases, report that the most of these purchases were of a speculative nature and that the foreign buyers will realize as soon as they have 2 or 3 per cent profit. Every one knows that the real investment buying for Europe takes place only when prices are high and the future of railroads looks bright and solid. Part of this buying was also done for New York account for effect and to secure any arbitrage that might be going. Many houses with European connections borrowed exchange when the crash came, and this to a great extent explains the weakness of foreign exchange, but no one believes that this weakness will continue.

ANOTHER CIRCUS FOR RUSSELL SAGE.

It is reported that Monday or Tuesday 250,000 barrels of petroleum will be put to Russell Sage at 90 cents a barrel, and as oil is selling some 10 cents lower, and telegrams from Germany announce the discovery of enormous wells close to the Baltic Sea, it is not unlikely there will be another circus at Sage's office when payment of the differences on these puts is demanded. He will probably make a further call upon the police to protect him in carrying out his policy of keeping his creditors away from his office. The general supposition is that the police are intended for preserving law and order, and not for enabling men like Mr. Sage to obtain time upon their obligations. The officers who were present the other day would have been much more legitimately employed in holding Russell Sage's doors wide open than in barricading them. His excuse that he had neither clerks, room, nor time enough to attend to all the claimants is a piece of humbug. He could have given half a million dollars a piece to two or three of his confidential brokers and made them clear his obligations in their offices and with the help of their clerks. What he wanted was to gain time, compel people to compromise, and see prices go up so as to reduce the differences between the figures of his privileges and the market quotations.

Thanks to the good nature and tolerance of the American people, he came out with flying colors.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

RETURN FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—The Siamese Embassy, headed by Prince Krom Mun [illegible] Vararisddhi, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, the King of Siam, today returned from Washington, where they had presented their credentials to President Arthur. The Embassy drove about for two hours this afternoon admiring the luxurant foliage in the streets, though not surprised at anything they saw. Mr. Wilberforce Wyke, the English Attaché to the legation, and Mr. Isaac T. Smith, the Consul-General for Siam, arrived from Washington with them. While in Washington they concluded a treaty similar to that between Siam and most of the European Powers, relating to the regulation of the spirit traffic in Siam, the object being to check the importation by Chinese of spirits of inferior quality into Siam. The importation, it is alleged, has tended greatly to demoralize and otherwise hurt the Siamese. An import duty will be put on foreign spirits equal to the excise duty in Siam. The treaty also gives the Siamese the power to stop the importation of spirits which might be shown to be deleterious to the public health. The Embassy were delighted with the courtesy they received at Washington. They only appeared in their national attire when they presented their credentials to the President. They will remain in New York until May 30, when they will start across the continent and travel as far as San Francisco.

A GREAT BLAZE.

REPAIR-SHOPS BURNED.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—The repair-shops of the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, located at Tremont, were destroyed by fire this afternoon, causing a loss of about $250,000, and throwing 110 men out of employment. The car-shops are on the west side of Railroad avenue, running back to Webster avenue, and occupying the square between One Hundred and Seventy-first and One Hundred and Seventy-second streets. There were seven buildings, which were erected in 1854. Three freight-cars, which were on a side-track in the square, were destroyed. A new passenger-coach valued at $4,000 was burned and another passenger-coach, which stood on the siding about fifty feet from the depot, caught fire, and, although an effort was made to save it, it was burned down to the running-gear. One engine-house, which was a heavy stone building, was burned to the ground. It contained three large boilers and engines and furnished the power for all the shops. Altogether about $60,000 worth of machinery and tools were destroyed. The main erecting-shop, the machine-shop, the blacksmith-shop, the engine-house, and the stables were all totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HOEFLER'S MISHAPS.

A GERMAN REPORTER'S ILL-LUCK.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—[illegible] Hoefler, reporter for a Burlington (Ia.) German newspaper, who went out Thursday night with Brewer Sexauer, a fellow-lodger, came back to the hotel at No. 63 Greenwich street Saturday night. He said today that he had only an indistinct recollection of where he had been. Brewer Sexauer says that they went to Bismarck Hall, a dive in [illegible] street, where they had beer. A policeman picked up the brewer in front of the dive [illegible] day morning. Hoefler says that shortly after drinking a glass of beer in the [illegible] he got up and went out. He could not find Sexauer, and wandered until [illegible] young men attacked him and robbed him of his money-belt, containing several hundred dollars. Then he became unconscious. When he next opened his eyes he was lying on his back looking at the ceiling in the hallway of a lodging-house somewhere. It was Friday evening. It took him till Saturday evening to find Greenwich street again.

THE FAR WEST.

Failure of an Eagle City Banking Firm—Alleged Misappropriation of Public Moneys at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., May 18.—[Special.]—Dispatches received here announce the failure of the banking firm of Howell & Co. at Eagle City, Idaho. The property of the firm has been attached, and the miners are loud in their denunciation of Gen. Howell, the principal member of the firm. As soon as it became known that Howell and his partner had left the surrounding country was searched in the hope of finding them. If they had been found there is no doubt but they would have been lynched. Howell is now believed to be in New York.

[Gen. Howell was the chief factor of the company engaged in building a wagon road into the Coeur d'Alêne mines from Belknap, Mont., and was largely interested in various speculations there and in Eagle City, having the entire confidence of the miners and business-men.]

Many of the miners, having known Howell in Leadville, trustingly deposited their money in the bank and lost everything. The result is that they have been left in an almost penniless condition. It is thought Howell and his partner are in New York City.

[Gen. C. C. Howell is well known throughout the country, and was the prime mover in the boom which caused such a rush to the Coeur d'Alêne mines. He located the Town of [illegible] and started a bank, but things went from bad to worse. A few days ago the announcement was made that Howell & Co. had assigned. The assignment was made to John Cudihee, an ex-police officer of Leadville, Colo. Cudihee opened a real-estate office, but did not have the money to run it. Howell and his partner disappeared. Howell was at one time President of the Howell Bank in Leadville, afterwards the City Bank, which made an assignment some months ago. Howell is well known in New York.]

DENVER, Colo., May 18.—[Special.]—[illegible] Speer, the City Clerk, whose title to the office has been disputed, has began an investigation of the conduct of the office during the administration of his predecessor. He says that the city has been systematically robbed of thousands of dollars. Leimer is not believed to have been a party to the robbery. Several affidavits have already been made by parties professing to be cognizant of the alleged facts. These are now in the possession of Speer. They state that money has been paid into the City Clerk's office which has never found its way into the Treasury; that this money was paid by saloonkeepers and others, in order that they might be permitted to run their business without license; that no such license was issued to these parties, but that they were not molested. The investigation is still being prosecuted.

SUNDAY NIGHT MURDER.

A Saloon Brawl in Which One Man Is Probably Killed and Another Wounded.

A serious shooting affair occurred at [illegible] p. m. in Joseph Fritz's saloon, No. 30 West [illegible] street, in which one man was fatally shot and another wounded. A number of persons were in the [illegible] at the time, three of whom were playing pool. Max Sweiger went to the bar to get a light for his cigar. The taper having been extinguished he took a piece of paper and reached over the pool-table to light it at the gas-jet. This act incensed the pool-players, who were unknown to Sweiger, and one of them seized him by the throat. Dennis Reahger ran to the assistance of Sweiger, and the five men engaged in a general fight. When the blows were thickest one of the men who had been playing pool drew his revolver and snapped it. The cartridge failed to explode, but three shots were fired. One struck Sweiger in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. A second ball took effect upon Reahger, producing a slight wound in the head. Fritz, who was behind the bar, rushed out and secured the weapon, but could not detain the assailants, who escaped. They were unknown to any about the place, but it is thought two were Norwegians. Sweiger, who boarded above the saloon where the shooting occurred, was taken to the County Hospital. His companion, Reahger, was taken to his boarding-house at Nos. 91 and 93 Union street. The wounded men are laborers, as is thought are the other participants of the mêlée.

RAILWAY WRECK.

DENISON, Tex., May 18.—A freight-train on the Missouri Pacific was derailed tonight near the city limits. The fireman, engineer, and brakeman were seriously injured.

ENDANGERED BY A FOREST FIRE.

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CHURCH COUNCILS.

A General Denunciation of Sabbath-Breaking in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Women Preachers Will Not Be Licensed by the Methodist Episcopal Brethren.

Northern Delegates Warmly Received by the Southern Presbyterians—Other Religious News.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, North.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 17.—[Special.]—The principal topics in the Presbyterian General Assembly today were Sunday newspapers and the relief of aged and disabled ministers. The first was brought up in the preliminary prayer-meeting by the Rev. Dr. Jessup, the ex-Moderator, who preached the opening sermon. His long hair and beard, both streaked with gray, made him look like one of the old patriarchs. He said he was not here last year, but he learned through the press that a New York paper ran a Sunday train to Saratoga, bringing copies of its Sunday issue for sale, and this when one of the editors and also the President of the railroad which brought the papers were Presbyterians. No interest we might feel in politics, finance, or anything else should so interest us that we would buy a Sunday paper to read it.

During the session of the General Assembly which followed Dr. Jessup introduced a resolution condemning the purchasing or reading of secular newspapers on the Lord's day. He said the thunder of railroad trains and the cries of newsboys seemed to proclaim that we should have no more Sabbath. The Sunday editions are the largest of the whole week, and it takes all day to read them through. He would like to stand on the Hudson River Railroad while a Sunday train was passing and wave a red danger signal. If asked what the danger, he would answer that they were running over the fourth commandment.

The Rev. Dr. Edson, of Indianapolis, asked if the resolution was intended to include the "Pharisee's Trumpet," as Dr. Prime had facetiously styled the religious journals. He would exclude all, if any. One of the greatest questions of the day is what to do with Sunday. The late William E. Dodge would not even have a "Pharisee's Trumpet" opened in his house Sunday. He did not like to single out the newspaper man from other Sabbath-breakers and cudgel him. There was a bigger question involved than affording rest to employés. What would we do with the United States Government, which distributes mails and requires post-office employés to work Sunday? What should be done with stockholders in Sabbath-breaking railroads? He would like a committee appointed to prepare a minute upon Sabbath-observance, not in one thing only, but in all things, and made a motion to that effect.

Elder Robertson, of Santa Fé, stripped off his overcoat to join in the discussion, and his undercoat came off with it, to the great amusement of the venerable dignitaries. He thought this one of the most important questions likely to come before the assembly. Every State had a law requiring Sabbath-observance. The thing needed was to have them obeyed. In New Mexico a legislator, nominally a Presbyterian, moved to make Sunday laws apply only to places with over 2,000 inhabitants, and it prevailed. Now the Eastern sojourner sees the Jesuit fathers bring their students out and play base-ball with them every Sunday. It was hard work, too, to keep the crowd back so the players could run the bases.

Mr. Gratzley, of St. Louis, and others followed, when the resolution was adopted, and the Rev. Drs. Jessup, Edson, and Little and Elders Pershing and Gratzley were appointed.

The other topic considered was ministerial relief. The board reported relief furnished to 205 ministers, 282 widows, and thirty-one orphans. The receipts were $24,773 added to the permanent fund, $11,000 worth of clothing distributed, and $112,875 for current use. This was an increase of $9,356 over last year and $35,000 in five years.

The Rev. Dr. George Hale, Secretary of the board, made a lengthy address congratulating the assembly upon its enlarged gifts and freedom from debt. He made an earnest appeal for a further increase of gifts, saying three times last year the treasury had been empty. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. S. T. Spear, of the *Independent*, the Rev. Drs. Prime, Mutchmore, Hamill, and Harper, Elder Keene, and others. Dr. Harper hoped there would not this nor any year be as many as 2,788 churches which contributed nothing whatever to this fund.

A fraternal letter was received from the Methodist General Conference, now in session at Philadelphia. It was referred, and a reply will be sent. This is the first official correspondence between these bodies.

A committee of fifteen was also appointed to prepare a plan of life insurance for the ministers of the church.

The Committee on Reduced Representation was appointed. The fight over its report promises to be one of the biggest known in the assembly for many years. Ex-Senator Theodore F. Randolph was appointed in place of Judge John T. Nixon, of the same State, on this committee.

In the afternoon the assembly enjoyed a trip to Mount McGregor.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled this morning, Bishop J. F. Hurst in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Chaffee, of the Minnesota Conference.

The conference then resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Itinerancy relative to licensing women to preach. The report takes the ground that it is inexpedient to take action as to licensing women to preach or ordaining them.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry sustained the report of the committee, because he believed it to be judicious. We do not license farmers to plant potatoes, as they can do so without it. He was sorry to say we do license people to keep grogshops. He was in favor of the largest possible liberty. If license is given to any person he must work in certain lines.

The Rev. R. M. Hatfield, of the Rock River Conference, was in favor of the report, as it had been the practice of the church universal from the Day of Pentecost until now. So far as he knew, there is but one denomination, and that an eminently respectable one—the Society of Friends—which obliterates the distinction between the sexes.

The Rev. Dr. Benoni Ives offered as a substitute the following:

WHEREAS, There is a growing demand for a defined policy in the church as to licensing and ordaining women to preach and administer sacraments;

Resolved, That the conference is not prepared to sanction the ordaining of women, but approves licensing them to exhort and preach under the authority of the quarterly conference, as is the case of other exhorters and local preachers.

The Rev. Dr. Ives maintained that as a church and people they had made a great many innovations along that line. Not many years ago Methodist papers were opposed to women being physicians, and it was not many years ago that the church allowed women to be made Stewards.

The previous question was ordered.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Chairman of the committee, said it was taking a step further than he had ever known to assert that any woman was more called of God than man. The only two women who had petitioned for licensing women were one from the Congregational Church and the other from the Presbyterian Church, both of whom desired to get into the Boston University. Women can get any opportunity to preach they desire.

The substitute was lost—yeas 126, nays 222. The report of the committee was then adopted.

The Rev. Solomon Parsons moved that the above action be reconsidered. Laid on the table on motion of W. H. Reed, of the St. Louis Conference.

The report of the Committee on the Book Concern relative to authorizing a revision of the German hymn-book was adopted.

The Committee on Missions reported recommending that the Dakota and Montana missions be made into annual conferences, and that the part of Dakota north of the fortieth parallel be formed into a foreign mission. An English and Spanish mission were recommended in New Mexico and evangelizing agents in the Roman Catholic portions of the country. The recommendations that the missions in Japan and Mexico be made annual conferences was adopted. A further report concerning Denmark provoked a long discussion. Dr. Buckley strongly denounced the injustice in representation caused by giving small conferences with fifteen or ... members the same representation as larger ones with sixty or seventy. Bishop Foster, being invited to speak, stated that he had visited Denmark last year, and he thought the mission should be erected into an annual conference. The Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, Chairman of the committee, spoke for the report. It was then almost unanimously adopted.

A few other unimportant matters were disposed of, and the conference adjourned.

Presbyterian General Assembly, South

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 17.—[Special.]—In the Presbyterian General Assembly telegraphic greetings were received from the Northern General Assembly and a telegraphic reply was sent. The Faculties of the theological seminaries reported unfavorably to the shortening of the seminary term from eight months to six months a year.

The report was referred to a committee.

The report of Dr. William Brown and Polk Joyes as delegates to the Saratoga General Assembly was read and their diligence was approved.

Delegates from the Northern General Assembly addressed the assembly. These were Dr. H. A. Nelson of Geneva, N. Y., Dr. Shields of St. Louis, and Dr. Arthur Mitchell of Cleveland, O. The addresses were able. Dr. Witherspoon, the Moderator, made a very happy and appropriate response.

Dr. Girardeau's report on the diaconate had been referred to a special committee, which recommended that it be recommitted to the original committee, Drs. Girardeau, Peck, and Dabney, for another report in abbreviated form to the next assembly.

Several of the delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Belfast resigned, and others will be appointed to their places. A meeting was held this evening in behalf of the seamen and religious work alone. Dr. Witherspoon, of New Orleans, and the Rev. Chidester, of Charleston, made addresses.

Methodist Protestant General Conference.

Baltimore, Md., May 17.—In the Methodist Protestant General Conference today a communication was received from the Rev. E. K. Squire, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corresponding delegate with this conference, expressing regret at his inability to be present, and sending greetings of Christian fellowship. It suggests the appointment of a committee from each denomination looking to the union of the two churches. Referred.

A fraternal communication was received from the New Connexion Methodist Church of Sheffield, England, with greetings of fellowship. Referred.

The President announced the Standing Committee.

The Rev. Dr. McElroy presented the report of the committee on the duty and powers of the annual council, recommending the enlargement of its powers, and rendering it advisory. Referred.

African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—Bishop J. P. Campbell presided today at the African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

There was a great contest over the question of more Bishops. The increase was defeated.

The paper of Dr. Jackson against apostolic succession was indorsed. This was a reflection on Bishop John W. Brown, whose quadrennial sermon last week was in favor of apostolic succession. There was a warm debate on the subject.

The appeal of the Rev. C. H. Green, expelled by the annual conference of New Jersey on the charge of immorality, was taken up. After a secret session a resolution was adopted by a vote of 49 to 47 restoring the Rev. C. H. Green to his ministerial status.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Union 2, Washington 0.

The Chicago Unions played a very perfect game yesterday, and succeeded in blanking the Washington Nationals for nine innings. Daily pitched in his best form, and was hit safely but once. About 1,500 spectators were present. Chicago scored a run in the sixth on Foley's hit, a passed ball, a base-play, and a long fly, and in the seventh on Krie's triple and the put-out of Daily at first base. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Runs earned—Chicago 1. Base hits—Chicago, 6; Washington, 1. Errors—Chicago, 3; Washington, 6. Three-base hit—Krieg. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 2. Double play—Schoeneck—Daily. Struck out—Daily, 12; Voss, 4. Bases on balls—Daily, 1; Voss, 2. Wild pitch—Voss, 1. Passed balls—Krieg, 1; McKinney, 3. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mapledamm.

Northwestern League.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—Grand Rapids beat St. Paul again today, 12 to 0. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	0	3	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	—12
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Grand Rapids, 17; St. Paul, 2. Errors—Grand Rapids, 5; St. Paul, 7. Batteries—Getzin and Gastfield for Grand Rapids, Aber and Graves for St. Paul. Attendance 800.

Minneapolis beat Muskegon today, 11 to 8. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	4	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	—11
Muskegon	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	—8

Errors—Muskegon, 6; Minneapolis, 7. Base hits—Muskegon, 13; Minneapolis, 7. Batteries—Muskegon, Harter and Hesson; Minneapolis, McCormick and Nichols in the box and Krugan catching.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 17.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Terre Haute	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Quincy	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—8

BAY CITY, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—In the game today between Stillwater and Bay City the latter won, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bay City	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	5	—12
Stillwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—The game between Fort Wayne and Peoria today resulted in favor of the home club as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	4	0	2	3	3	0	1	2	—16
Peoria	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	—8

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 17.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	1	0	4	6	3	0	0	0	4	—18
Milwaukee	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5

In the Northwest.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 18.—[Special.]—The game today between St. Louis, of the American League, and Fort Wayne was won by the former by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	—10
Fort Wayne	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Broken Up by Rain.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Today's game between the Milwaukee Reserves and the Blues of Chicago was broken up by rain at the end of the seventh inning, when the score stood 16 to nothing in favor of the home team.

Other Games.

At Columbus—Columbus 8, Louisville 5.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Unions 6, Baltimores 9.

At Cincinnati—Philadelphia Keystones 5, Cincinnati Unions 7.

THE SORROWS OF A PRIZE-FIGHTER.

New York *Tribune:* "O, yes, we have an easy time," said a prominent member of the slugging brigade, whose face bore the scars of many hard-fought battles in the twenty-four-foot ring and with the gloves, to a *Tribune* reporter. "We only have to work from 7 in the evening until 3 or 4 in the morning for from $15 to $25 a week. Yes, we make a regular business of it. We are hired just like 'longshoremen or hod-carriers, have our regular hours, do certain work, and get paid for it. You wouldn't think that it was very hard work to get up on the stage there and spar for five or ten minutes' time of an evening, but that's because you never have tried it. You think soft gloves don't hurt. Well, perhaps they don't. See this ear?" pointing to his left auricular organ, which was knocked all out of shape, and was swollen to twice its natural size. "Well, that's one of the results of this hippodrome sparring. It's all fixed, and we go in not to hurt each other, but in the heat of debate we sometimes forget and hit a little harder than we intend, and then a black eye, or a cut lip, or a swollen ear are the results. Then, you see, unless we keep our name up as fighters we are no good and can't get an engagement, so we have to get up occassional glove-fights and get our names in the papers. In a majority of cases these fights are fixed, and while there is great talk of $250, or $500, or some other sum a side, the fellows who fight get $5 or $10, and the men who get up the fight scoop the balance. The fighters are generally careful not to hurt each other, but sometimes there's a rivalry or some hard feeling between the men, and then you get genuine 'milling' with a vengeance. You have no idea how hard a blow can be hit with a hard glove. They are little more than a protection to the hands, and I can give a good deal more punishment with them than I can with the bare knuckles. This nose of mine was broken in a hard-glove fight that was intended for a 'joke,' but which turned out to be a genuine fight before we finished up." The aforesaid nose was entirely minus a bridge and was tiptilted at an angle of 45°.

"I should say," continued the speaker, "that there were between thirty and fifty sparrers, feather-weight, light weight, middle weight, and heavy weight men in the business in New York. They are all champions, and can all whip each other, if you let them tell it. A good many of them never faced a man with bare knuckles or even hard gloves, but they are all tip-top fighters—on the bills—and they help to catch suckers. A part of our duties, and not the easiest, is to sit around the house and 'cap' for drinks. There are any number of fools who consider it an honor to be permitted to drink with a prize-fighter, and to have the privilege when they bring some green friend in the place to walk up to some sparrer and say, 'Hello, Jimmy, or Tommy, or whatever his name may be, won't you take a drink?' They think it makes them tough and shine in the eyes of their friends as a 'rounder.' If it wasn't for the fools we would have to go into some honest business. Why don't I leave it? Because I was a fool and went into it, and now late hours and irregular habits have unfitted me for anything else. I haven't brains or education enough for a reporter, and that's the only business that requires the night hours that I am used to. A good sparrer is lucky if he gets $3.50 a night, and they run from that down to $1.50. Some of the boys have been talking about getting up a trade union and striking for higher pay. We ought to be pretty good at striking by this time, don't you think so?"

TIN.

Plenty of It in the Black Hills—No Further Need to Send Abroad for the Metal.

New York *Herald:* The aggregate consumption of tin is enormous. It is very easy to discover how much is consumed in the United States, for, as all of it comes from abroad, Government statistics are the sole source of information. Last year we imported nearly 24,000,000 pounds of block tin, worth more than $6,000,000, and of tin plate and other manufactures of tin we received nearly 500,000,000 pounds, worth nearly $20,000,000. The great demand has incited enterprising Americans for years to search for tin deposits in this country, but until recently the ore does not seem to have been found in paying quantities.

A number of prominent geologists have recently examined the tin deposits of Georgia, Dakota, and California, and a representative of the *Herald* has been so fortunate as to encounter one of them on his way East. This gentleman, Prof. G. E. Bailey—late of the Chair of Analytical Chemistry in the University of Nebraska, and now the Geologist of Wyoming Territory and a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers—will be remembered in connection with many Government scientific expeditions in the West; but he said he had gone to Harney Peak, which is the centre of the Black Hills tin district, merely to satisfy his personal curiosity, which had been aroused by stories as to the quantity and quality of the ore. He satisfied himself that the tin-bearing area is large, the deposits abundant, and promising, if judiciously worked, to be a great and steady source of supply and profit.

"In what rock is the tin found?" asked the reporter.

"In the granit region. The granit occupies an area measuring twelve miles by seven or eight, the principal mass being Harney Peak itself. The tin is found in the class of rock called greisen. This greisen is quite uniformly impregnated by the tin, the crystals of ore varying in size, those about a quarter of an inch in diameter being most abundant."

"What is the nature or variety of the ore itself?"

"It is the oxide of tin known as cassiterite. The greisen rock is found all through the granit region of Harney Peak. The stream-tin is common, and distributed just as gold is in earth that results from the decomposition of gold-bearing rock. It is found in the dirt on all the streams—and there are many of them flowing from the Harney range on the east, west, and north sides, and has long been known, although not as tin, to the miners sluicing for gold. They have called it 'black iron,' 'black jack,' 'blende,' but principally 'that d——d stuff'—for it has been a great nuisance to them, by being taken up so rapidly by the amalgamators that these could not arrest the gold. In the gold sluices it appears as a heavy black mineral, in grains from the size of peas to that of a hen's egg, sometimes in chunks weighing a pound or more. It is found in the stream as far east as Harney City, as far west as Hill City, and on the north as far away as Sheridan; consequently all the placers in the granit region are valuable for both tin and gold; the metals could be obtained together by putting in bedrock flumes."

"Has not tin been found in paying quantities anywhere else in the United States?"

"It has been reported in Georgia and California. The former deposits I have not seen. The California workings, which I visited, have been abandoned, I believe, partly on account of the limited area in which the mineral was found, and also because of conflicting old Spanish land-grants."

"Do you believe the deposits in the Harney Peak region are extensive?"

"Yes. Geological reasons could be given at length to show that the outlying granit, being intrusive, extends to great depths, while the area and distribution of the mineralized portions of the granit, taken in connection with the known placer deposits, go to show that there exists in the Harney Peak region large quantities of tin so placed that they can be economically and profitably worked. It should be distinctly understood, however, in this connection, that while the discovery must be regarded of the utmost value, not only to the Black Hills region but to the United States, tin is not a poor man's metal, nor is a tin-mine the poor man's mine. A tin-mine requires extensive capital and experienced labor united with business-like management, and the works must be on a large scale."

"One question more, Professor. Is the ore easy to reach and work?"

"That is an important question, as the experience of many brilliant mineral 'finds' has proved. I can safely say, however, that a great deal of the tin-bearing rock can be easily obtained. It can be quarried from the surface instead of being dug for and followed underground. How abundant this rock is you may imagine when I tell you that I have seen veins of it measuring more than fifty feet in width. This rock can easily be crushed, the ore concentrated, and the metal worked into bars of pure tin. To extract the stream-tin the process would resemble placer mining for gold, although, of course, much rougher, the metal being in larger fragments and larger quantity."

"How valuable is the ore or rock—what will it assay?"

"Well, much better than that of Cornwall, where the rock averages about 2 per cent of tin. The stream-tin—that which must be obtained by sluicing or placer work—will yield about 75 per cent of pure tin."

"Then there is millions in it?"

"Certainly; if properly worked, yes; but it is not a business to rush into wildly."

"How long will the Harney Peak deposits last—how long can they be counted upon to supply the demand?"

"O, forever, practically. Why, the stream-tin alone is so abundant that all the companies that could possibly work it could go on for twenty years without exhausting it. Yet this is but the waste, you might say, of the main deposit—the mere scraps that water and frost have detached, a little bit at a time, from the great mass and source of the ore, which is Harney Peak itself, more than a mile high, and the surrounding tin-bearing rock which, as I have already said, extends for miles. It is impossible to imagine this great body of ore ever being exhausted. As to profit, the richness of the ore, compared with that of any other tin-bearing district of the world, settles that question conclusively. I have seen, I think, most of the specimens of tin ore in prominent American cabinets of minerals, but none were as rich as much of the rock I saw in the Harney Peak region."

DANGERS TO THE LACQUER INDUSTRY.

Pall Mall *Gazette:* The Japanese native papers are crying out at the extinction of the lacquer industry of the country. The tree from which the varnish is obtained is disappearing. Formerly, like the mulberry tree on which the silk-worm feeds, it was protected by law. Each family of the upper classes was obliged to rear 100 trees, the middle classes seventy, and the lower classes forty. Since this law fell into desuetude the cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. The trees were cut down without care, and none were planted to replace them, so that they have become exceedingly rare, while the price of lacquer has enormously increased. Similar complaints, too, are heard of the process of disafforestation going on in Japan since the ancient law, which required everyone who cut down a tree to plant two in its place, was abolished.

LAKE MARINE.

Through the Rivers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 18.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propeller Ogemaw and barges; schooners F. Palms, Thomas Parsons. Down—Propellers H. Chisholm and schooners A. Cobb, Ida Keith, P. S. Marsh, John N. Ton; Handy Boy and barges, S. C. Hall and barges, Germania and barges; schooners Camden, S. Neelon.

Passed up today—Propellers Japan, S. H. Johnson, Arabia, J. E. Potts, Oscoda, Potomac, Corrie and barges, Sparta and consort, Tecumseh and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, Edward Smith and barges, Salina and barges; schooners W. H. Sherman, H. J. Mills, H. Bissell, John Tibbitts, Theodore Voges, Consuello, M. E. Tremble, David Vance, Columbian, C. Crawford. Down—Propellers Vanderbilt, A. L. Hopkins, Avon, Portage, R. A. Packer, Fred McBrier and barges, Otego and barges and schooner Ataunto, Continental and consort, Alpena and barges, Cleveland and barges, Kate Buttironi and consort and F. B. Gardner, Relief and barges and schooner Pride of America, Alcona and consort and Atta; schooners Watertown, John Burt, Wawanosh, George Sherman, Hattie Wells. Wind south, light; clear.

Vessel Movements at Port Arthur—Sinking of the Seavern.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 18.—[Special.]—The third steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's fleet, the Athabasca, arrived today from Owen Sound with 200 passengers and 800 tons of freight. The steamer Campana arrived from Collingwood with 300 passengers, 600 tons of merchandise, and 200 head of horses and cattle. Cleared—The steamer Alberta, for Owen Sound, with fifty passengers and forty cars of freight.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., May 18.—[Special.]—The steamer Athabasca, for Owen Sound, and the Campana, for Collingwood.

All the particulars of the loss of the steamer Seavern so far learned are that she struck a rock off Michipicaton River in Lake Superior. The Captain headed her for Grove Cape and tried to beach her, but she sank before reaching there in ten fathoms of water.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 18.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooners Samana, Foster, Redwing, Charles Wall. Up—Propeller Peerless. Arrived—Schooner Ada Medora. Wind north, fresh and smoky; weather cold.

Around the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Arrived, coal-laden—Schooner F. D. Barker.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 18.—[Special.]—The steam-barge W. H. Gratwick arrived today with a load of lumber for Chicago.

COLLINS BAY, Ont., May 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—The schooner Bigler, from Escanaba, with timber; the Taylor, from Bay City, with timber.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—H. L. Worthington with the Shawnee and Onionta, the Robert Wallace, the John O'Neil, and the James C. Harrison.

RACINE, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Arrived today—Barges Emma L. Coyne and Ogarita and schooner P. B. Locke, coal; schooners Libbie Carter, Len Higby, George Dousman, and tug Sill with dredge, from Chicago.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 18.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Morley, bound down, is hard aground outside of the cut at St. Clair Flats. The tug Porter passed at 10 p. m., having in tow the wrecked propeller Argyle, recently sunk in Lake Superior.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—[Special.]—Arrivals include the propellers Henry Chisholm and John N. Glidden and the schooners M. S. Bacon, Alvira Cobb, G. H. Warmington, and F. H. Morse, all from Escanaba with ore. Cleared—F. J. King, Chicago, light.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. D. Coffinberry, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop W. A. Haskell, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop L. Pahlow, Thompson, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. B. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Berrien, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jessie Martin, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Coral, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Redwing, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Jennie Matthews, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Florida, Oswego, coal.
Schr S. Anderson, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Willie Loutit, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Coates, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Jennie Weaver, Charlevoix, light.

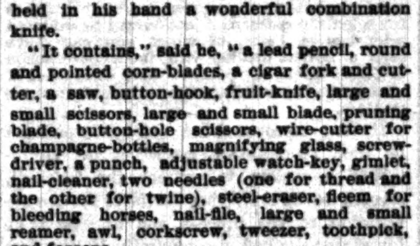
A THIRTY-DOLLAR KNIFE.

New York *Sun:* "That knife will cost you $30, sir."

The speaker was a Nassau-street cutler. He held in his hand a wonderful combination knife.

"It contains," said he, "a lead pencil, round and pointed corn-blades, a cigar fork and cutter, a saw, button-hook, fruit-knife, large and small scissors, large and small blade, pruning blade, button-hole scissors, wire-cutter for champagne-bottles, magnifying glass, screw-driver, a punch, adjustable watch-key, gimlet, nail-cleaner, two needles (one for thread and the other for twine), steel-eraser, fleem for bleeding horses, nail-file, large and small reamer, awl, corkscrew, tweezer, toothpick, and forceps.

HATHORN WATER



Flows from the Maximum Mineral Fountain of Saratoga Springs, and is in the opinion of the most eminent medical men Nature's Sovereign CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPID LIVER, INACTIVE CONDITIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, and a most salutary alterative in scrofulous affections. With ladies, gentlemen, and bon vivants everywhere it has become the standard of dietary expedients, fortifying the digestive functions and enabling free-livers to indulge with impunity at table. The world of wealth, intelligence, and refinement testifies to its sparkling, naturally pure, and delightful qualities as the beverage incomparable, and accredit it with being the surest and speediest source of clear complexions, high health, and exuberant spirits. HATHORN SPRING WATER is sold only in glass bottles; four dozen pints are packed in a case. It may be obtained at all hotels, and of druggists, wine merchants, and grocers everywhere.

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Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.
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Rhaetia ......May 3 | Rugia ......May 17
Wieland ......May 8 | Hammonia ......May 22
Rates: First Cabin, $65, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20. Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."
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At 8 p. m.,
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With Messrs. McWade, Broderick, Barnes, Dixon, Herbert, and Misses Grey, Baker, Bowers, St. John, and others in the casts.
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MADDEN, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR; THE SWISS WARBLERS, GRANNY NEVINS, THE CENTENARIAN, the oldest citizen of Chicago, and PROF. WORTH, with his world of curiosities of HISTORIC INTEREST, and the OCTOPUS, or DEVIL FISH.
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Two Weeks' Special Engagement, commencing TO-NIGHT, May 19, the Latest New York Success and First Representation in Chicago of
"Claire and the Forge Master."
By Ettie Henderson, author of "ALMOST A LIFE," as presented at
Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.
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Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.
McKee Rankin's Third Avenue Theatre, New York.
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Box Office open for advance sale of seats from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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As played in London over 1,000 times. New features added to the Museum daily.
In active preparation—BILLEE TAYLOR.
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Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
PAT ROONEY AND HIS New York Star Combination!
Monday, May 26—Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Co.

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of the Great Burlesque Success,
Orpheus and Eurydice
BY THE
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Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
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JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In the most brilliant success of his career, called
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Every Afternoon until May 25—Positively Last Day. Performance Rain or Shine.
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Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
One week, commencing Monday, May 19, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
LAURA E. DAINTY and original cast in
A MOUNTAIN PINK.
Popular prices, 50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next week, May 26—BURR OAKS CO.

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THE McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee in their delightful performance of
THE MERRY WAR.
Misses Lillie Post, Ray Samuels, Alice May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor, and Wm. T. Carleton.
Special Performance Sunday Night.

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Grand Ballet Divertissement! Dazzling Marches! Superb Costumes! 150 people employed in this production! Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Next week—James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

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LACE CURTAIN PARLOR.

During the Panic Wednesday last we secured direct from the Custom-House Eight Cases of the finest
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At about price of duty, and with a slight advance we will give
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80 pairs Fine Tambourine Curtain on extra fine Brocade Net, $10.00; never sold less than $18.00.
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CASE VIII. CONSISTS OF
40 pairs "Princess" Tambourine Curtains, gold embroidery, on Black Brussels Net, very handsome and entirely new, $16.50; original price, $30.
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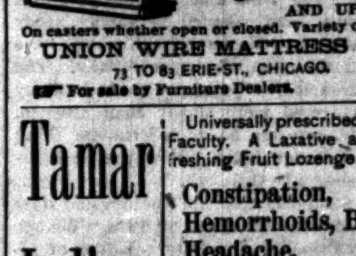

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TAMAR, unlike Pills and the usual purgatives, is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation nor interferes with business or pleasure.
Sold by all druggists.
THE PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS APPLIED ON ALL

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The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish labor. All materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed: 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 5 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,500 feet of circular sewers, 4 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 3,000 feet of circular sewers 4 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 2,000 feet of circular sewers, 3 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet 6 inches inside drain, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewers, 2 feet inside drain, with two ring bricks. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Opens June 28th. THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra, Electric Bells, Electric Lights. Superior cuisine and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., will open the 15th day of May. Send for illustrated circulars to DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor, Dartford P. O., Wis.

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Volume I. Now Ready.
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Sealed Proposals

—FOR THE—

FURNISHING OF MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

—OF THE—

GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AT ATLANTA,

Under the act of the General Assembly, approved Sept. 5, 1883, are invited by the Board of Capitol Commissioners until July 15, 1884, at noon.

Plans, specifications, and "instructions to bidders" may be seen after May 10, 1884, at the office of the commission in Atlanta, Ga., and at the office of Messrs. Edbrooke & Burnham, Supervising Architects, No. 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals may be submitted for the entire work, or for any classified portion, and the Commissioners reserve the right to accept any bid or any part of any bid, or to reject the whole.

No proposal will be considered unless made out on the schedule blanks, and accompanied by a copy of the instructions to builders, both of which, together with copies of the act aforesaid, will be furnished to intending bidders upon application to the commission at Atlanta or the architects at Chicago.

All bidders will be required to furnish bond and security or a certified check, payable to the order of the Commissioners, equal in amount to 5 per cent of the bid submitted, which bond or check will be forfeited to the board in the event of the failure or refusal of the bidder to enter into contract with the board should his bid be accepted.

"For the materials used in the construction of said building preference will be given to those found and procured in the State of Georgia, provided the same can be procured in said State as cheaply as other materials of like quality in other localities."

All bids must be sealed and addressed "Proposals for State Capitol Building," and addressed to the Board of Capitol Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga.

For further information apply to the office of the Commissioners or to the Supervising Architects as above.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor and ex-officio Chairman Capitol Commission.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and for Drayage.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF CHIEF AND DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., May 13, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 11th day of June, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and for furnishing drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms of proposal and circulars giving information as to manner of bidding, terms of contract, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, Drayage, etc." (as the case may be), and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing post-office envelopes, in such quantities and at such times as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, of the following classes, viz:

Nos. 1 to 4. For official letters and returns.
No. 5. For returning dead letters.
No. 6. For registered packages.
No. 7. Tag envelopes for registered packages.
No. 8. For international money-order advices.

Blank forms of bids, with samples and full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 5, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., THURSDAY, June 5, 1884, for furnishing stationery for the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Stationery."

No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required.

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

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FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.
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Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years, —is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Illust. Catalogue free.) 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose-egg. Thanks to your superior skill and Retentive Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weights of 150 pounds or more. My age is 59 years.
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Aug. 28, 1883. Residence 543 West Jackson-st.
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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. John T. Raymond—"For Congress."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. "Claire and the Forge-Master."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. McCaull Opera Comique Company in "The Merry War."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Pat Rooney and his New York Star Combination.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Laura E. Dainty in "A Mountain Pink."

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Driving-Park.
West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Buffalo Bill's Wild West at 2:30 p. m.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884.

CELEBRATIONS in honor of the Czarewitz's attaining his majority were held throughout Russia yesterday.

NELSON SUMMERFIELD, of Chicago, one of the Assistant Superintendents of the railway mail service, has resigned his position.

TEN of the twelve jurors in the McKeague case attended divine services yesterday morning at St. James' Episcopal Church, under charge of a Bailiff.

THE Mexican Chamber of Deputies has authorized President Gonzales to negotiate a loan of $80,000,000. The loan will probably be effected in Paris.

A STORM of considerable violence raged in the vicinity of Decatur, Ill., yesterday. Some damage was done to shade-trees, chimney-stacks, and farm buildings.

THE result of the Republican primaries in Perry County, in the Eighteenth Illinois District, yesterday, were favorable to the Hon. J. R. Thomas, who represents the district at present.

THE body of Tully H. Smith, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee who disappeared from there last week, was found at New Orleans yesterday. He committed suicide in the latter city.

THE second choice of eight of the twelve Connecticut Republican delegates to the Chicago Convention, whose first choice is Hawley, is Arthur. Four are for Blaine as a second choice.

OF 754 votes cast by the Republican students of Michigan University, a few days ago, to decide the question of Presidential preferences, Blaine received 380, Edmunds 211, and Arthur but 65.

DESTRUCTIVE forest fires were raging last evening in the vicinity of Bayfield, Wis. A large quantity of standing timber has been killed and many homesteads destroyed. The loss so far exceeds $50,000.

RANDALL is anxious for an early adjournment of Congress, and to bring that about he is trying to make the appropriation bills as little objectionable as possible, so as to render their adoption after brief debate almost certain.

REPORTS from several sections of Illinois and Wisconsin indicate that the grain crops are in a very healthy condition. Corn-planting is progressing very favorably. The grass crop is satisfactory to the grazers and dairymen.

EARL GRANVILLE, the British Foreign Minister, is expected to announce the program of the conference of the European Powers on the Egyptian question tomorrow. France and Italy insist on the discussion of the general administration of Egypt.

THE officers of the railroads centering in Milwaukee report increased earnings during the last week as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is considered significant in view of the depression in many branches of business caused by the New York failures.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, not the pugilist of that name, has been arrested for being concerned in a plot to blow up the jail at Indianapolis. He introduced explosive substances concealed in a loaf of bread. The plot was exposed by a prisoner named Harrington.

AT a late hour Saturday night the jury in the case of Webster Walcher, accused of the murder of Stephenson Sturgeon after a spelling-bee near Hillsboro, Ill., returned a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict, it is stated, has occasioned considerable surprise. After the spelling-bee was over Sturgeon and Walcher became involved in a quarrel, during which the latter drew his pistol and shot Sturgeon.

EDMUNDS, it is believed, is losing ground as a coalition Republican candidate and Gresham is now more talked of in that connection. It is thought, however, that Senator Ben Harrison is opposed to Gresham, and this will be injurious to the Postmaster-General if it becomes necessary to select a dark horse.

IT is understood that Messrs. Mills (Tex.), Hurd, Morrison, and Blackburn (Democrats) will make speeches against the majority report of the House Elections Committee in favor of unseating Maj. McKinley (Rep.), of Ohio, and giving the seat to Wallace, the Democratic contestant. It is probable that the report will not be adopted.

IT is reported that preparations are in progress for an expedition to Khartoum for the relief of Gen. Gordon. The expedition, it is thought, will consist of 12,000 men, forty steam launches, 400 shallow-draught boats, and several thousand camels. It is thought that the expedition will not be ready to start before the end of August.

SENATOR SHERMAN, it is reported, is now in Philadelphia awaiting the arrival of Don Cameron, whom he expects to influence the Pennsylvania delegation in his interest. Well-informed Republican politicians of the Keystone State, however, express the opinion that Cameron cannot change any delegate to Sherman. The public sentiment of the State is overwhelmingly in favor of Blaine.

ONE of the delegates to the Chicago Convention No. 2 recently chosen by the Virginia State Convention says that the general sentiment of that gathering was in favor of Tilden for President. In case the Gramercy Sage shall not accept, Flower is said to be the second choice of a majority of the delegates. Bayard has a considerable following. On the question of the tariff the delegation will favor a fence-straddling platform.

SOME of the Arthur managers are reported to be somewhat alarmed at the probability of defections among the Southern delegations hitherto supposed to be solid for the President. Several delegates claimed for him because they hold Federal offices, it is believed, will vote with the majority of the Northern delegates—that is to say, for Blaine. Others who have no decided preferences now will go for the candidate who seems to be most likely to win.

SENATOR CULLOM'S bill providing for pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors discharged after a three months' service, and for an increase of soldiers' widows' pensions from $8 to $12 per month, will soon be reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions. The immediate effect of the passage of the bill would be to greatly increase the pension roll, but it is claimed that it would in the end prove economical, as it would do away with special legislation.

SEVERAL Chicago clergymen, including the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Rev. Martin A. Cady, the Rev. Mr. Kittredge, and Bishop Cheney, in their sermons yesterday denounced the action of the Directors of the Chicago Driving Park in deciding to hold race meetings Sundays. It followed, they held, as a necessary consequence from opening saloons Sundays, Sunday base-ball games, and Sunday theatricals. The effort to overthrow the Puritan Sabbath, and to substitute the European Sunday for it, ought to be resisted, the several reverend speakers urged.

"OBJECTOR" HOLMAN refuses to report the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill to the House, though he is Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the measure. The reason for his refusal is that his associates in the sub-committee, Democrats as well as Republicans, will not consent to his cutting down the salaries of some hard-worked clerks. The total saving which would result from the adoption of Holman's economy would be about $16,000. It is intimated that Holman is more desirous of posing as a professional economist than of reducing the burdens of the taxpayers.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The legitimate business of the country—the production and exchange of useful articles—has been beclouded for a week or ten days by the tempest in Wall street. Little has been thought of those phenomena which in the long run are of the most consequence, but all eyes have been turned toward the financial centre of the country to see if possible how great is to be the chastisement for the sins of speculation. Mercantile and industrial effort has not ceased, of course, but it has been restricted. The usual methods of transacting business have been embarrassed by the dearness of money and the distrust of every form of paper not recognized as money. This state of things must continue till the public become satisfied that the storm is over and it will do to trust to the ordinary channels of trade. At this moment there is reason to believe that the worst of the panic is past. The wise and vigorous measures that have been adopted to supply needy speculators and the banks with money have relieved the situation very materially. The liquidation is not yet over, but it is likely now to proceed more slowly than hitherto. It would, however, be an unfortunate thing to stop this liquidation. Now that it is begun it should be thorough.

It is natural to compare the present state of things with the panic of 1873. We are now far from the desperate condition of affairs that existed at that time, and there is every probability that we shall continue so. In the first place, the events of that year are fresh in the memory of many men still in active business life, and they are not likely to forget the lessons taught by them. Indeed, the prompt action of the New York Clearing-House and the Government officials show that they have a better grasp of the situation than they had eleven years ago. And the resources of the Government and the capitalists are much greater than they were at that time. The public revenues have of late been so large that it has been difficult to decide what to do with them. No one doubts the ability of the Government (whatever might be the opinion on the question of expediency) to purchase bonds much more freely than it has determined to do, whereas in 1873, after the Treasury Department had paid out $13,500,000 for bonds, it was thought necessary to stop because of the limitations of the revenue. When further pressure was brought to bear on the officials they resorted to the issue of $23,000,000 new Treasury notes worth 90 cents on the dollar. The expediency of that step was very gravely doubted by some of the wisest financiers of the country, and it was defended only as an act of desperation. We are in no such fix as that now, surely. As for private capital, that has been freely and effectively used. When the worst of the failures came the richest man in the country was on the ocean, but the fact that Vanderbilt was expected to be within reach of the cable yesterday or today gave strength to the market the last of the week, for it was his avowed purpose to support his properties with his immense resources. The arrangements of the New York banks have made his funds and those of other capitalists available. A tide of foreign money, too, has set toward the United States, and Saturday's price-list showed its influence.

One of the most striking contrasts between the present time and 1873 is to be seen in the money market. Call loans were very high in New York the latter part of 1873 and all through 1873, the most common rate being 7 per cent, 20 to 40 being frequently exacted. Even the best mercantile paper commanded from 5½ to 24 per cent. As for the banks, their reserves were much of the time below 25 per cent of the deposits and never much above it. We were at that time comparatively poor in gold. For the years from 1868 to 1873, inclusive, the foreign movement was over $380,000,000 against us, whereas for the last four years it has been enormously in our favor. The foreign money markets were in 1873 almost as much demoralized as ours, and the Bank of England discount rate was raised to 9 per cent in November. Rates are now low there and have been for a long time. Europe, instead of being an embarrassment to us as it was then, is a help at this time. The vaults there are well filled with specie and some of it has been sent this way.

But perhaps the greatest advantage we now have is the parity of paper money with gold. When the storm of 1873 came on real money was a speculative commodity and the value of a paper dollar changed from day to day. And, furthermore, it was a question whether the disasters of trade would not widen the gap between the two forms of currency. The bad influence of this element at that time can hardly be overestimated. There is now nothing of the speculative quality in our currency.

The panic of 1873 began with the collapse of one of the greatest legitimate enterprises in the history of the country—the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The worst of subsequent events were not the failure of banks and stock speculators, but of great industrial concerns. The most conspicuous was that of A. & W. Sprague, of Rhode Island, whose liabilities were not far from $13,000,000, and who employed a vast army of operatives in their mills. A legion of smaller, but by no means unimportant, corporations went down, many laboring people were thrown out of work, and there was much suffering. The misfortune struck at the very heart of our leading industrial and mercantile interests, and until the country resumed specie payments it had not vitality enough to recover from the disaster. A glance at the present situation shows a wide contrast. The troubles of last week were almost exclusively in the stock market and the interests immediately connected with it. It was a "rich man's panic." The mercantile community has had its period of liquidation, and it will be surprising if the disaster extends seriously to legitimate trade. The failures have disclosed a most scandalous condition of affairs in New York, and it is to be hoped that we shall not recover rapidly enough to prevent a thorough exposure of any other rottenness that may exist in Wall street.

JEFF DAVIS AGAIN RAMPANT.

Jeff Davis has had another opportunity to air his treason and vent his hatred of the Union. In view of the forthcoming military encampment of State troops at Rome, Ga., the projectors of the affair invited him to be present. In his letter, expressing his regrets that he cannot attend, Mr. Davis says:

> The inducements you offer are to me most attractive. To see the veterans of the *war for State sovereignty* and the sons of those who so nobly maintained the cause [of slavery and treason] would be to me a pleasure of which it is with sincere regret I find myself deprived. Borne down by overwhelming numbers, Southern resistance to wrong and usurpation proved unavailing; but, believing as I did and do, that the cause was just—that we were but asserting the eternal truths on which our fathers founded American independence, and which sooner or later I hope and believe the American people will reassert—I cannot admit that ours was a lost cause [slavery and the right of secession]. It may not be—I hope it never will be—necessary to vindicate that cause by force of arms; but, when the passions of the day subside and reason has replaced truth upon her throne, ours will again be recognized as the union [? of free, sovereign, and independent States, held together by a common interest and the noble desire to transmit the blessings [what blessings?] to our posterity forever.

This is the old story which Davis rehearses whenever the opportunity offers, but this time it is told with more of bitterness than usual and with an expression of belief that the dogma of State sovereignty and right of secession are not lost causes, but that the time will come when they will be recovered, if not in a bloodless way then by force of arms. It will also be observed that he reaffirms more emphatically than usual that the Rebellion was a war against the Union and for State sovereignty, grounded upon "the eternal truths upon which our fathers founded American independence"—"a union [meaning alliance] of free [and slave], sovereign, and independent States."

If that is the result to which Jefferson Davis is looking forward he will look in vain. It will never be realized. There cannot be such a thing as a *union* of independent States; there may be an alliance or confederation. Jeff Davis would divide the Union into thirty-eight sovereign nations, independent of each other. In the present Union the States are welded together as different pieces of heated iron may be welded, forming one mass. They are united into one compact and complete whole for National purposes, which the moment it is broken or divided ceases to be a Union. Jeff Davis' idea of union is a mere alliance of pieces of territory, each politically separate from and independent of the others, at liberty to act as it pleases as a sovereign nation without any reference to the rights or wishes of the others. His bogus union would not be a nation, but a mere league or coalition of sovereignties held together by a treaty, and the Southern advocates of State rights during the War recognized this distinction by officially declaring the seceded States a "Confederacy" and placing that name on their banners and using it as the official designation in all executive and legislative acts.

Even conceding that State rights is "an eternal truth on which our fathers founded American Independence" (which is not true, as the thirteen colonies struck for independence as one people, and they were recognized as one Nation when the war ended by Great Britain and all the other Powers), yet what warrant would Jefferson Davis have in applying his doctrine outside the limits of the thirteen original States or the six original Southern States? When our fathers declared their independence there were but thirteen colonies; now there are thirty-eight States. There were then but six Southern States; now there are sixteen. All the States outside the original thirteen were acquired by purchase, or conquest, or organization from National Territories. They were never sovereign, unless Texas might be so considered, and they have never been sovereign since. These twenty-five new States were absolutely created by act of Congress and merged into the Union as indivisible parts of it. They never had independence, for Mexico had not recognized the independence of Texas until after our war with her, and independence is not acquired by union. Texas was taken from Mexico by American arms and paid for after the treaty of peace. Louisiana, a dependent colony, was bought from France. Florida was bought from Spain. In like manner other new States which had been parts of other territory had never had autonomy or any right of independent action, but were acquired from Great Britain or France, and literally absorbed in the Union. What does Jefferson Davis propose to do with these after he has erected the original thirteen States into petty sovereign nations?

But there is no need to argue a matter which is irrevocably settled, and which can never be disturbed except at the cost of anarchy and chaos. Back of the prattle about State sovereignty Jeff Davis has another purpose in view. State sovereignty would be of no importance to him if it did not carry with it the hope that at some day after State sovereignty had been accomplished the ex-Confederate and the old slave oligarchy of his own State, as well as others, might be enabled to seize upon and reënslave the colored population and thus reëstablish that infamous system which transformed human beings into beasts of burden and controlled their labor, its products and its rewards. That is the real hope which animates Jeff Davis and which inspires his advocacy of State sovereignty. It is a hope based only upon despair and engendered by hatred of the Government; but, hopeless as it is, it is somewhat strange that the Bourbon leaders of the South should not have advised him to remain silent and not prejudice the prospects of the Democratic party by giving utterance to such damaging statements on the eve of a Presidential campaign and that they should not have cautioned Bourbon organs not to applaud them when they were made.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN SWEDEN.

Mr. Lars Olsen Smith, the greatest seller of spirits in Sweden, and who has hitherto controlled the sale of more than three-fourths of the brandy consumed in that Kingdom, has contributed a paper to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, entitled "How to Control the Drink Traffic," which is of extraordinary interest, as it comes from a man who has devoted his life to the manufacture and sale of spirits to such an extent that he was taxed upon $350,000 of annual profits.

The "brandy king" of Sweden, as he was called, was led to his investigation of the proposed reform by the reflection that he was the cause of three-fourths of the deaths of those who perish by drink in Sweden every year. He first studied to see what it was that caused so much suffering, and became convinced that "the chief cause of alcoholism was not the consumption of alcohol so much as the consumption of the fusel-oil which it contains." He then instituted experiments to ascertain whether fusel-oil was detrimental to human life, with the result that alcohol without fusel-oil, or pure ethyl alcohol, was found to be comparatively harmless, and alcohol with fusel-oil, or amyl alcohol, extremely poisonous. In this connection he says:

> The scientific people learn that amyl alcohol is an oil which will not dissolve in water. It is only soluble in ethyl alcohol; and when it is taken into the system it does not become absorbed by the body, but accumulates without incorporating itself into the system, until at last it reaches the brain; then it produces delirium tremens. When once the system is laden with this poison the victim is compelled to drink more and still more spirit, for only by alcohol can the fusel-oil be dissolved. Then, again, amyl alcohol boils only at 132°, taking 100° as the boiling point of water, whereas pure alcohol will boil at 68°. The heat of the lungs is, therefore, insufficient to evaporate the fusel-oil, and consequently it is very difficult to get rid of it. In order more accurately to understand the exact operation of the various alcohols on the system, I provided funds for scientific researches conducted by eminent scientists at Paris, of which you may have seen a notice, dealing with the alcoholization of pigs. These experiments were conducted at my expense to ascertain the real truth on these matters.

Having discovered the poisonous element he then proceeded to get rid of it. He invented a system to extract the fusel-oil, erected seven rectifying factories for the application of the process, and as soon as he found that he had a comparatively harmless intoxicant he began to introduce it in the market. At once he encountered the enmity of the Gothenburg system, which gives the monopoly of the sale of spirits in a given community to a private company, all the profits, after paying expenses, going to the poor. As this system has degenerated into a gigantic scheme of robbery and jobbery for private benefit, he antagonized it at once and the manner in which he did it he thus describes:

> I said, "Very well, gentlemen, if you continue to poison my countrymen, when a much healthier spirit is provided for you, I will make war upon you!" The Stockholm municipality has only control over Stockholm itself. Up the river, nearly fifteen minutes from the city, were the factories I had established, and there I opened a great retail business, which I was free to do on paying the license of £12. I then established a service of fifteen swift steamers, the fastest that I could get, and on these I carried free of charge any one who wished to buy spirits to my island, and brought them back again gratis. By this means I lured the people pure rectified spirits at the same price as the raw spirits were sold in the municipality, and gave them their ride in the bargain. My plan was very successful. The free steamers were enormously patronized, and one day I would have as many as 30,000 customers at my place, and in the year I sold for far more money at my one place than the whole of the municipal public houses put together. The cost of my steamer service and other costs was about £10,000 a year. I did not make one penny profit, for I handed all my gain over to the municipality. At the end of a year the monopolists gave in. They were beaten in fair fight. "We will take your rectified spirit," they said; "we will sell nothing but that, unless we are specially asked for the raw spirit, and then we will only sell the raw spirit at the same price as the purer article." The moment they gave in I closed my shop, let off my steamers, and left the business to them.

The result of this is that the pure or rectified spirits have come into general use, and that in place of 600 cases from alcoholism in Stockholm per annum there are now but 100. The brandy king next sold all his factories but two and entered upon the work of further reform, devoting his time and money to diminishing the sale of drink. To accomplish this he has hit upon a plan which indirectly resembles our own high-license law in its tendency to reduce the number of saloons. He has drafted a new licensing bill which he is confident will be passed by the next Parliament. It does away with the Gothenburg or monopoly system entirely, and will grant licenses to whoever wants them at the rate of $1,500 per annum, half the value of all drink sold to go to the State, and the maximum price of the spirits to be prescribed by law, "so as to allow no profit except that which is secured by the difference in strength between 38 and 50 per cent; for the weaker the brandy the better for temperance." By this plan he claims that it will be impossible for persons to make any profit unless they do a very large business, and therefore there will be no competition for licenses, and the number of saloons will thus be reduced to a minimum.

As the brandy king appears to have influence enough to carry his scheme through Parliament, his ironclad effort to make amends for the victims he has carried off with poor brandy at a high price by compelling the sale of pure brandy at a low price with an exceedingly thin margin of profits will be watched with much interest. It is a very sturdy effort to make compensation for evil in the past, but it would be more complete still if he would sell out his two remaining factories, go out of the business altogether, and devote his time and vast fortune to the enforcement of his high-license scheme.

LOCKING THE STABLE-DOOR.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate to inquire into the causes of the late panic in Wall street, the substance of which is thus given:

> It directs the Committee on Finance to examine into the causes of the failures of such of the National banks in the City of New York as have suspended business, and report whether they have resulted from any violation of the laws regulating their conduct, and whether any National bank in New York City has been engaged since July 12, 1882, in the violation or evasion of laws regulating their conduct; and that the committee have leave to sit during sessions of the Senate, and to visit the City of New York, to send for persons or papers, and to examine witnesses on oath.

Since the whole apparatus of Controllers of the Currency and National-Bank Examiners, maintained at great expense, has been insufficient to prevent the horse from being stolen, it is quite in accordance with the sapient precedents of Congress for that body to proceed now to sit with immense solemnity on the door and discuss the best means of locking it. Since Congress is going to do nothing about reducing taxation, nor the recovery of the land that has been stolen by the land-grant corporations, nor about bankruptcy laws, nor about the danger of a disputed Presidential election, it might as well spend its time looking at financial stable-doors as in any way. If Senators and Representatives cannot really do anything, they must, as the next best thing, assume the appearance of doing something, and the latest sensation is as good an occasion of self-advertisement as any other.

Senator Morgan, who introduced the resolution that the Senate sit on the stable-doors whence sped the steeds of Grant & Ward, and young Eno, and the philanthropist Seney (with other people's money), and the exhorter Hatch, the religious President of the Stock Exchange, is the same gentleman who proposed at the last session of Congress that dealing in futures should be considered prima-facie evidence of bankruptcy on the part of any one who indulged in it. Quite as much may be expected from his present "fad" as from that proposal to arrest one of the most important movements of trade, and one which in one shape or the other has been practiced ever since trade took the place of mutual services between kindred. The Senate has been investigating the relations between labor and capital, and has secured some valuable evidence and opinions from other people than Senators, but the relations between labor and capital are still as complicated as before the Solons of the House of Lords began to issue their ponderous compendiums of testimony; and the next panic will come when due, despite Senatorial investigations.

But, if Congress is bent on making a show of industry so as to delude the public into thinking that its members do earn their per diem, we have a suggestion or two to make as to the scope of its inquiries. The first thing it should examine is the National-Bank Examiners. What the people want to know is, Why examiners do not examine. By dint of being close readers of the newspapers the Bank-Examiners manage usually to find out about the banks that have failed within a day or two of the time that the doors have been shut in the faces of the depositors. The theory of their duties apparently current among them is, that it is their business to examine the remains of banks, and that they are a kind of post-mortem experts. But this expensive bureau of the Treasury Department is supported by the deluded taxpayer in the belief that in some way he is to be protected by the efforts of the Examiners from the occurrence of the casualties that result in the exhibition of the maimed and extinct remains of banks that are now so prominent and disagreeable a feature in the financial landscape. Let the Senate cross-examine the Bank-Examiners on this point, and let it be a very cross examination.

And why, with Controllers of the Currency, and grand juries, and United States District-Attorneys, are thieving capitalists permitted by the authorities, who are handsomely paid by the people of this country so to administer the National-bank system as to protect legitimate business and other interests, to use the money of the banks for all sorts of Wall street speculations and for private peculations? They do these outrageous things without fear and without reproach from these official guardians of the public. There is no end to the energy with which a little band of weak counterfeiters will be hunted into the penitentiary by the Treasury; but who has ever heard of a rich philanthropist bank President being put behind the bars by its efforts? The Currency Department knows perfectly well that the laws of Congress with regard to the certification of checks are violated every day by powerful men in New York, but it does nothing to arrest the evil. The members of Congress know it well enough, and they know that that criminal practice is one of the causes of the late financial embarrassment in Wall street, but they have nothing to propose except a windy "investigation" of that which needs no investigation. If they were really in earnest about this matter Congress would at once instruct the proper authorities to move for the impeachment of the officials who have allowed this disgraceful state of things to go so far on the road to ruin.

One great cause of the dilapidation of "values" in Wall street is the practice of the metropolitan banks in enticing the surplus funds of the interior into their hands by the offer of interest for the purpose of obtaining additional funds to place in the hands of their gambling customers. The money of the merchants of Chicago, the farmers of Iowa, the cattle-raisers of Wyoming is in this way run into the grip of the speculating sharks of Wall street and used to inflate balloons that burst only to throw ruin back into the very regions which furnished the material for the expansion. The offer of interest may be legitimate enough if the money is to be used for legitimate purposes; but when it is employed for margin-dealings in stocks and for building parallel roads and telegraph lines by financial blacklegs it is a public calamity. But we have little faith that any check will come to this evil from the comfortable deliberations of a few high-living, cold-tea drinking Senators in the wickedest city of America. Its most effectual remedy is the very severe retribution which has just been administered in the markets. It must be evident even to themselves that the men who have been the pilots of the wrecks that now strew the streets of New York are not "successful" men.

THE Rev. A. E. Kittredge, in his sermon in the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday, replied to the criticism made on his estimate in a former discourse of the number of women who live by sin in this city. He said there were 30,000 women living in the open profession of sin in Chicago, and that he could prove it. The ages of these women ranged not from 15 to 30, but from 19 to 50, and there were scores of women 60, 70, and 80 years of age who had no other idea than ruining young girls. The Mayor of the city was largely responsible for this state of things, and the Rev. Mr. Kittredge expressed astonishment that his Honor was received as a guest at some of the best houses notwithstanding. He also criticised the Municipal Administration for not suppressing gambling, and for not enforcing the law against saloons, and then attacked the Directors of the Driving Park for determining to give Sunday races. He made uncomplimentary personal references to some of the Directors. The religious people of all denominations, he said, should unite in preventing the desecration of the Sabbath and in checking the carnival of sin. The sermon was of a decidedly sensational character throughout.

SENATORS LAMAR and George, of Mississippi, are much put about by the prompt acquittal of Wheeler, charged with participation in the Copiah murder. Both Senators have been preparing speeches against the report of Senator Hoar on the Copiah atrocities, which will be soon submitted in the Senate. A disagreement of the jury in Wheeler's case would have given them some ground on which to defend the administration of justice in their State as between white Democrats and colored Republicans. The acquittal of Wheeler shows, however, that there is not even a semblance of justice in Mississippi in cases where Republicans, whether white or black, are the victims. Senators Frye, Harrison, Sherman, Cullom, and Conger will make speeches in favor of the adoption of the Hoar report.

THE Democratic leaders are said to be seriously alarmed lest on account of the Morrison-Carlisle tariff policy there shall be defections from the party organization among the Irish-American voters. The recent speeches of Messrs. Finerty and McAdoo in Congress are taken as evidence that the Irish look upon free trade as being in the interest of English manufacturers. To prevent the spread of the defection Mr. Frank Hurd, Speaker Carlisle, and Senator Bayard will make speeches in New York this week under the auspices of Tammany Hall, which will be mainly directed to the Hibernian voters. Mr. Hurd will undertake to prove by quotations from the speeches of Daniel O'Connell that free trade is not a British idea.

THE Mayor of Montreal has called a meeting of citizens for this evening to protest against pauper immigration from England. The immigrants are largely from the London slums, and are far from being desirable citizens. They cannot or will not work, and become charges on the charitable institutions of the city immediately on their arrival. They have been induced to leave London, it is said, by the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Henry Tyler, Lord Napier, and other British notables with whom "slumming" has become a fashionable craze. The Dominion Government will be asked to make representation to the home Government in opposition to this class of emigration.

CANTON (Ill.) *Register:* "No shysters and no ignoramuses need apply." This should be the motto of every Legislative District Convention held in Illinois this year. . . . Let us not become so absorbed in National, State, and Congressional district politics this year as to lose sight for a moment of the importance of electing to the Legislature men with hands clean and strong enough to perform well the work which urgent necessity demands that they shall do. To the people of Illinois the revision of our present wofully-defective criminal code is not less important than the result of the Presidential election. All of the 153 members of the House of Representatives and twenty-five of the fifty-one Senators are to be elected this fall, and will be nominated within a few weeks. It is essential that the very best men available are placed in nomination. It is the imperative duty of good citizens in all parties to see to it that this is done.

WHEN the Republicans of the Sixteenth Illinois Congressional District held their convention at Olney last month to select two delegates to Chicago the arch over the Chairman's seat in the court-house bore the familiar legend in evergreen letters: "With Charity for All, with Malice Towards None." The Democrats, of the district met in the same place the other day to nominate a candidate for Congress, tore down the legend which had been left over the arch, and replaced it with this touching sentiment: "God and Our Country—Tilden and Reform." As the nomination was not made until after 200 ballots, and then only after resorting to methods which are said to have been rather peculiar, the inference is that the spirit of Tilden was more potent on that occasion and in that locality than the fear of God, the love of country, or the devotion to reform.

IF the following communication, which fully explains itself, has appeared in the columns of the paper to which it was addressed nearly two weeks ago, it must have been so successfully hidden away that nobody saw it:

> OAKLAND, Neb., May 7.—*Editor of the Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: My decided preference for President is, and for ten years has been, Blaine, and I thus plainly stated to our County Convention here and to our Congressional District Convention that elected me a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Nevertheless, I see that your paper, of which I am a constant reader, puts me down for President Arthur. If you have been misinformed in regard to my position and have unintentionally, I suppose, placed me in a very unfavorable light before the people of this district, I trust you will make the proper correction, either editorially or by publishing this letter, and thus do me justice. Very truly yours,
>
> GEORGE W. BURTON.

OF the forty-one Democrats who voted against the Morrison bill, thirty-five came from the five States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California, all of them doubtful States in the next Presidential contest, and casting not less than 105 of the 201 Electoral votes needed to elect the next President. Men of sense do not forget this. The Republican party ought to go!—*New York Sun.*

But only one of the States mentioned—New Jersey—cast its full Electoral vote for Hancock and English in 1880. Pennsylvania and Ohio are about as "doubtful" as Iowa and Illinois.

THE "fellow-men" of the old stock gambler Russell Sage "put" it to him good and strong last week, which has shaken his confidence in his "fellow-men" much more than when he was overreaching and fleecing them. He had full faith in their gullibility when they were biting at his hook baited with "puts" and "calls."

IN regard to the defeat of Morrison's bill reducing tariff taxation by Democratic votes, the Washington *Post* (Dem.) remarks:

> Of the forty-two traitors, twenty-three come from States which have not chosen Democratic Presidential Electors in twenty-five years, and five more from States Democratic but once in that period. The people do not forget this.

JOSEPH VILAS, of Wisconsin, said to a reporter in New York: "I have not yet made a political horoscope. Blaine may be strong enough to win the Republican nomination, but that remains to be seen. He is the strongest man with the people. But the politicians are against him. They can't control him and are afraid of him. I think they will combine against him to his defeat. Ohio has some good Presidential timbers for the Democrats—Payne, Pendleton, and Thurman. The latter would make a magnificent President. I think, however, that Tilden will be their nominee. He has only to say he wants it to secure the nomination, and it will probably be given him whether he wants it or not.

IN view of the very recent developments of the methods in vogue among those who "manage and control the great business interests" which centre in New York we respectfully submit that this boost for President Arthur comes at a bad time. That peculiar type of wisdom and judgment which manages and controls the aforesaid "great business interests" is not commending itself to the approval of the country just now. The men who have succeeded in plunging the finances of the metropolis into general confusion and bringing upon themselves and their fellow-citizens widespread disaster are not exactly the ones to whom the people want to commit the "management and control" of the Republican party. —*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.*

A WELL-KNOWN manufacturer of Johnstown, N. Y., said to a reporter:

> The smash-up in Wall street is having almost a very wide and far-reaching effect. Men take advantage of it to delay and refuse payment of just debts. A friend of mine, who is in a line of business which gives him a large number of New York customers, and whose settlement-day is the 10th of each month, tells me that about half his customers have this month sent him word that they were depositors in the Marine Bank and can't get their cash to pay him. One or two proposed to liquidate at a discount of 35 to 50 per cent, and it was all the money they could raise, and unless I accepted they must make an assignment. I had to accept! Not much. He went through 1873, and is not to be caught now by such chaff as that.

GOV. OGLESBY will deliver the Decoration-Day oration at Elgin May 30. The Hon. —— will speak at Evanston. June 11 he will visit Lebanon, St. Clair County, where he will deliver an address at McKendree College, and the Fourth of July he will speak at Centralia.

MR. BLAINE has an admirer in the Houston (Tex.) *Post*, an ardent Democratic sheet, which says that were he President he "would immediately settle the presumptuous and arrogant attitude of some of the European Powers toward us, the richest Nation in the world."

WHAT will the police do about Mr. Mary Martin's new lottery scheme? It is a rank confidence game and the persons engaged in it ought to be "closed out under the rules."

PERSONALS.

Carter Harrison, of Chicago, announces that he is no flute to be played upon. No, indeed. On the contrary, he is a fine large trombone, with a big brass mouthpiece and an extra six counter.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Messrs. Breitung and Houseman, the two wealthy German Representatives in Congress from Michigan, were born in the same town in Bavaria and afterward were poor clerks in stores at Kalamazoo and Battle Creek.

The Chinese are not given to exaggeration. "Melican man him throw pebble, blake Yong Sing window," said a complainant in Justice Weil's court.

"How big was the pebble," his Honor asked.

"'Bout seve'teen pound," said Yong Sing.

High life in New York: Mrs. Jones gave a dinner party, and among the edible luxuries on her table were some choice peaches. A few days afterward Mrs. Smith gave a dinner party, and had peaches too. But peaches in the meantime had become cheaper, and she was miserable because she knew her lady guests knew it and were talking about it.

Mr. Emery Storrs, of Chicago, was dining in London at Minister Lowell's, and near him at the Duke of Argyll, who during the conversation expressed surprise that Chicago should have produced Oscar Wilde—"a man whom we think rather of, if we think of him at all"—so well. "You are a mistake, your Grace," replied Mr. Storrs; "you had nothing to do with Wilde in Chicago." "I certainly read in the New York and Boston papers long accounts of his reception in your city." "True, your Grace," answered the Chicago lawyer, "but the recent growth of Chicago has made it the metropolis of the United States, and all the cities envy the jealousy of her, and envy and admire all things about her." Mr. Lowell, of Boston, was about to interject a remark just here, but Mr. Storrs silenced him with a significant look. After the meal, and on the way up-stairs, the Minister touched Mr. Storrs' arm, and whispered: "You got out of that very well, Storrs. Smooth but patriotic."

That ultra ritualistic paper, the *Church Times*, of London, preaches a sermon to Queen Victoria, with the morganatic marriage of her granddaughter Highness of Hesse Darmstadt as a text. It arraigns the wickedness of German Princes in general, and her own wickedness in particular, in allowing her Episcopally nurtured daughters to marry members of the Lutheran heresy. Morganatic or low-born alliances, we hardly need say, are never contracted between a Prince and a non-royal consort. The marriage is lawful, but the bride does not become a Queen or Grand Duchess—she is merely made a Countess—and her children, even the eldest one, are not he

. They can't control him and are
im. I think they will combine
to his defeat. Ohio has some good
timber for the Democrats—Payne,
and Thurman. The latter would
nificent President. I think, how-
ilden will be their nominee. He
ay he wants it to secure the nomi-
it will probably be given him
wants it or not.

of the very recent developments
hods in vogue among those who
d control the great business inter-
centre in New York we respect-
t that this boost for President Ar-
at a bad time. That peculiar type
and judgment which manages and
aforesaid "great business inter-
commending itself to the approval
try just now. The men who have
n plunging the finances of the me-
o general confusion and bringing
elves and their fellow-citizens wide-
ster are not exactly the ones to
people want to commit the "man-
d control" of the Republican party.
pie (N. Y.) Eagle.

-KNOWN manufacturer of James-
, said to a reporter:
-up in Wall street is having already a
nd far-reaching effect. Men take ad-
it to delay and refuse payment of just
riend of mine, who is in a line of busi-
gives him a large number of New York
and whose settlement-day is the 10th
nth, tells me that about half his cus-
ve this month sent him word that they
itors in the Marine Bank and can't get
to pay him. One or two proposed to
a discount of 25 to 50 per cent, saying
e money they could raise, and unless he
hey must make an assignment. Did he
ot much. He went through 1873, and he
caught now by such chaff as that.

OGLESBY will deliver the Decor-
oration at Elgin May 30. The 31st he
at Evanston. June 11 he will visit
St. Clair County, where he will de-
ddress at McKendree College, and the
July he will speak at Centralia.

LAINE has an admirer in the Hous-
Post, an ardent Democratic sheet. It
were he President he "would soon
presumptuous and arrogant attitude
f the European Powers toward this
t Nation in the world."

will the police do about Mr. Morris
new lottery scheme? It is a rank con-
me and the persons engaged in it
be "closed out under the rules."

PERSONALS.

Harrison, of Chicago, announces
no flute to be played upon. No, indeed,
ontrary, he is a fine large trombone, with
mouthpiece and an extra air chamber.
phia Press.

Breitung and Heuseman, the two
erman Representatives in Congress from
were born in the same town in Bavaria
ward were poor clerks in stores at Kala-
d Battle Creek.

hinese are not given to exaggeration.
man him thiew pebble, blake Yong Sing
said a complainant in Justice White's
ig was the pebble," his Honor asked.
seve'teen pound," said Yong Sing.

life in New York: Mrs. Jones gave
party, and among the edible luxuries on
were some choice peaches. A few days
d Mrs. Smith gave a dinner party. She
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between a Prince and a non-royal woman.
rriage is lawful, but the bride does not be-
Queen or Grand Duchess—she is usually
Countess—and her children, though legiti-
re not heirs to the throne. If such a union
only marriage which the bride-
contracts while the bride is still living
be excused as a concession to the
ties or at least to the prejudices
ity. Some German Princes, however, have
a morganatic marriage was no bar to the
of a royal wife. The early reformers had
use and scandalized Europe by permitting
their princely patrons to commit bigamy
d out, and something like it has more than
een done by the little potentates of the
and. If reports do not lie, the British Queen
own squeamish late in life. The father of
loved Albert married his niece for his sec-
ife. Prince Christian of Sonderburg-
enburg, who, when the possessor of the
ent patrimony of $1,500 a year, was selected
er as the husband of her daughter Helena,
to have had a morganatic wife and four or
ildren alive at the time. Perhaps, however,
ved to his mother-in-law's satisfaction that
e was only a mistress.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Henry Watterson says that the Demo-
House of Representatives has accomplished
. O, yes, it has. It has made it easy for
publicans to win the next election.—New
ribune.

asked, "What would Mr. Bayard say"
Gen. Butler should receive the nomination
party for President? He would probably
the Boston Herald) lead the chorus of several
ed thousand Democrats in saying: "No crow
."

number of prominent Democrats in Mas-
setts have withdrawn as candidates for dele-
from Congressional districts to the National
ntion because they refuse to accede to the
demanded, which require them to vote for
Butler.

e Indianapolis Sentinel calls upon the
cratic "cowards" to go to the rear—appa-
forgetful of the fact that if this advice were
ed most of its leaders would have to take
seats. It is not good policy to cashier a whole
at the beginning of an engagement.—Dubuque

ngressman Frank Hurd, of Ohio, says
he Democratic Convention will insert a tariff-
evenue-only plank in the National platform,
nly that, but the course pursued by the sup-
rs of the Morrison bill will be formally ap-
d; not only that, but the declaration of the
ention will be so emphatic that "Nothing will
ft for a Democrat to do but to indorse it or get
f the party."

r. Blaine is the almost unanimous
e of the Republicans of the Pacific coast for
residency. The San Francisco Argonaut has
receiving a large number of letters from the
and Territories of the Pacific Slope giving
dential preferences. In regard to the Presi-
y 2,675 letters were received, of which 2,517
ressed a preference for Blaine; and in regard
e Vice-Presidency 2,572 letters were received,
hich 2,126 were in favor of Mr. Lincoln.

f the meeting in the interest of President
ur's renomination to be held in New York City
Albany Journal says: "We have no doubt some
y influential gentlemen stand on the President's
. Nor have we any doubt that just as many
just as influential gentlemen in New York
d on the side of every prominent man men-
ed in connection with the Presidential nomina-
Votes, and not mass-meetings, will control
hicago; and, we may add, at the polls in No-
ber, too."

he Hon. William H. Barnum (Dem.), of
necticut, says: "There are some things about
Republican party which I cannot help admir-
The most wonderful thing it ever did was to
nuiate the National-Banking act during the War
riod, and, experiment as it was, it has stood sub-
ntially as solid as the Constitution of the United
tes, without material amendment. It was a
ce of statesmanship. The Banking act has no
al except in two cases, so far as its solidity and
manence are concerned. It is like the Bible in
head and the Episcopal prayer-book on the
er."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Week's Events in Wall Street as Viewed in France and Germany.

Preparations for the Khartoum Relief Expedition—A Mexican Loan of Thirty Millions.

Celebration of the Czarowitz's Coming of Age—Convention of German National Liberals—Press Censorship.

THE WALL-STREET FLURRY.

GENERAL DEPRESSION IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 18.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The financial panic in New York has been watched with the greatest interest here. All the papers devote a column or a column and a half to detailed accounts of the crisis. The Paris bourse was not affected directly, but all speculation ceased for fear of an impending contre coup. The result was a general depression. The Parisians, as a rule, attribute the cause of the disaster to National overproduction, aggravated by the smashing up of a few wildcat speculators.

COMMENT OF "GIL BLAS."

The Gil Blas says: "The New York news still heavily depresses the bourse, but Americans have d'habitude des fortunes rapides et des brusques ruines." Without a sou in the morning they are millionaires after lunch, and after supper perhaps have lost everything. Instead of blowing out their brains, however, as surely would be the result in Europe, they drink half a dozen glasses of whisky and go to bed as if nothing unusual had happened. Two years after our crash we continued to feel the effects, but in a fortnight the Yankees will have forgotten all about their flurry and perhaps be busy getting up another one."

THE "RAPPEL."

The Rappel says: "Following the example of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, New York now has its crash. These financial disasters are very much more frequent in America than anywhere else, but it is long since such a crisis occurred even in New York. The catastrophe was precipitated by reckless speculation, but the underlying cause is the general overproduction throughout the country. The New York crash should be a lesson to the New England protectionists. The only remedy is a return to free trade, or at least to a more enlightened protection."

THE "GAULOIS."

The Gaulois says: "A financial crisis of such vast importance cannot fail to have a contre coup beyond the limits of the actual scene of the disaster. This is the fifth or sixth crash in New York. Every eleven years New York has a crash. The last was in 1873, then in 1862, then in 1852. Eleven is a fatal number, and today the New York bourse presents the same picture as the Paris bourse in 1882. Doubtless the European markets will soon feel the effects, but it is absurd to suppose that French rentes can be affected by speculative folly in free America. It is the railroads, as now organized, that have craque the Societies des Chemins de Fer, which have been founded everywhere. The shares of these societies remain in the portfolios of bankers and are mentioned at fictitious prices. They never really reach the public. Americans are practical above all. With them a crash is merely a periodical shaking up which consolidates certain fortunes and clears the financial circulative system of an accumulation of worthless paper that blocks the way and creates a sort of congestion. Americans are young and vigorous. Tant mieux for the sharpers who have succeeded in avoiding danger and tant pis for the naifs who have been scorched. Il faut bien to struggle for life."

THE "FIGARO."

The Figaro says: "The extraordinary series of failures in New York can have no serious effect on the French market, as it can only be affected directly through London or Berlin. Nevertheless, this unexpected catastrophe has checked speculation on the Paris bourse and has put everybody on the qui vive for further developments. For instance, Egyptian unifieds have fallen as by a miracle to 324. It is certainly not the political or financial situation in Egypt which causes this sudden drop. For a long time the Egyptian bondholders have thoroughly appreciated the situation. These large sales of Egyptians started in London. May this not be the first effect on this side of the New York crisis?"

THE "MOT D'ORDRE."

The Mot d'Ordre says: "The American crash furnishes the manipulators of the Paris bourse a pretext to justify a fall produced by their own operations. Very luckily for us, American securities with the exception of 5 and 4 per cent consols, are unknown to French capitalists, all attempts to introduce them on our market having failed most piteously."

THE "VOLTAIRE."

The Voltaire says: "We have no direct interest in this New York crisis, but are pretty sure to feel the effect of this reckless New York speculation. But the contre coup in Europe will not be long nor serious, as speculators on this side of the water have had plenty of timely warning to secure themselves against the New York stock panic, which had been for a long time impending."

THE "EVENEMENT."

The Evenement says: "We must not allow ourselves to be led astray by false illusions. The situation in the United States is most serious and cannot fail greatly to aggravate the general uneasiness under which all our industries are now suffering."

"LA FRANCE."

La France says: "Crossing the Atlantic has already cooled down the New York simoom, and it has arrived on our shores only to die. Requiescat in pace. A simoom, a crash is never to be despised, but did ours of two years ago produce any effect in New York? No. How, then, can the New York flurry produce an effect in Paris? Have we any direct business with the United States banks? None at all. Our institutions of credit do not haunt even the succursals of New York. The Crédit Lyonnais has merely a competitor simply for the exchange and guarantee of loans. Consequently, the present failures, being merely failures of speculators, do not interest us. But it would be far different if they were commercial failures. For the New York speculator a crash is merely a passing detail, a loss of time, but not a real cause of discouragement."

THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, May 18.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The financial wise men of Germany have been watching events on the New York Stock Exchange with the greatest interest. The Boursen Courier says: "Especially important is the suspension of several National banks, because such suspensions only happens very seldom. But Germany is not directly hit by these suspensions. Certainly the construction of new railways in America will be paralyzed for a time, and also the export of European rails. It has long been known there was something foul in New York banking circles. These suspensions may therefore be regarded as a beneficial clearing of the situation."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Overspeculation is the root of the whole evil. We have the greatest interest in these events and ought to be attentive."

BARON VON BLEICHROEDER.

Your correspondent had an interview today with Baron von Bleichroeder, a leading German banker and Prince Bismarck's financial alter ego, who so distinguished himself at Versailles on the French war indemnity. Baron von Bleichroeder says: "The New York crisis is purely of a financial nature. It is not expected that the present embarrassment will lead to any serious commercial crisis. It seems to be caused by enormous speculations in railways, and in a minor degree by the generally unfavorable state of economical affairs, such as the failure of the export in grain, which naturally reached the seaports by rail. Some of the most important Berlin financial houses yesterday cabled to purchase orders for first-class railway securities. I hope the American market, thus strengthened from abroad, will tide over its difficulties, and after some more probably unavoidable failures the exchange atmosphere will soon be clear."

EGYPT.

A SUCCESSOR FOR GORDON WANTED.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—A World cable from London says: The British Government, in its frantic efforts to get out of the Soudan imbroglio is now searching for a new Gordon. It leaked out today that the Ministry have for some time been making the most desperate exertions to find another military diplomat who will be willing to go to the Upper Nile, armed only with a cane and a barrel of British gold, and patch up a peace with the Mahdi. It is admitted by the Ministers that this is what was expected of Gen. Gordon, and the Liberal leaders do not now hesitate to say in their Cabinet conferences and secret meetings that "He has sorely disappointed expectation and has made a sad mess of the whole business." "He has muffed the whole thing," is the precise expression used by one prominent member of the Cabinet. They dare not say this openly, for the public still believe that Gen. Gordon was sent on a military errand, and the whole tide of public opinion has shown that Gordon is still the idol of the nation and is considered a martyr deserted to his enemies by a Ministry afraid to send an expedition to his rescue. The Liberal leaders hesitate to obey public sentiment by organizing a relief expedition because they fear an attack from the Radicals from their own party. At the same time they are willing to expend a reasonable amount of money to save the beleaguered garrisons and pacify the Soudan and have intimated a willingness to grant an annuity and the Governorship of Kordofan, Darfour, or the whole Soudan, to the troublesome Mahdi. All that the Ministry need now is some adventurous soldier of fortune with sufficient nerve and prestige to go to El Obeid and make the best terms possible with El Mahdi. The mission has been tendered to several British officers, including Adjutant-General Lord Wolseley, and declined with thanks by every one so far approached. The name of Baker Pasha has been mentioned, and it has also been suggested that Mr. Henry M. Stanley, if he could obtain a sufficient leave of absence from his present employer, the King of the Belgians, would be a very suitable person to convey the offer of truce and treasure to El Mahdi. It is stated positively that efforts have been made to secure Stanley.

THE KHARTOUM RELIEF EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 18.—Cairo advices today state that preparations for the Khartoum expedition for the relief of Gen. Gordon include equipments for 12,000 men, forty steam launches, 400 shallow-draught boats, and several thousand camels. It is doubtful whether the expedition will be ready to start before the end of August. Officers in the army in Egypt are getting furloughs until the end of July.

THE CONFERENCE.

Final negotiations in regard to the Egyptian Conference have been concluded. France and Italy persistently insist upon their right to discuss the general question of administration in Egypt. Earl Granville is expected to announce the program of the conference Tuesday.

A FURLOUGH.

CAIRO, May 18.—Clifford Lloyd has obtained a two-months' furlough.

RUSSIA.

CELEBRATION OF THE CZAROWITZ'S ATTAINMENT OF HIS MAJORITY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The majority of the Czarowitz was celebrated today by various Court and State ceremonies. The streets were thronged by enthusiastic masses. The Czar and Czarowitz drove through the crowd at midday in an open carriage without escort. The populace loudly cheered. Windows along the route were specially ordered kept closed. At the palace Prince William of Germany, in the name of the Emperor, conferred upon the Czarowitz the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle. After prayers the Czarowitz took the oath of allegiance to the Czar and loyalty to the fatherland, and swore to maintain the legal order of succession to the throne. A salute of 301 guns was then fired. Subsequently the Czarowitz took the oath of military allegiance on the standard of his body-guard of the Cossack regiment. The Czarowitz in the afternoon received deputations from all classes of the civil, military, and provincial population.

The shipping in the Neva was resplendent with a display of the flags of all nations. The streets were gayly decorated. The entire city was brilliantly illuminated tonight.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Czar has appointed Prince William of Germany an Honorary Colonel of the Viborg Infantry regiment.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg, in referring to Prince William's visit, says: "It is not merely a courtesy, but testifies to the good relations of Russia and Germany. It is a guarantee of many years' secure friendship between the two States." Special services of thanksgiving were held in all the churches. Prince William placed a wreath of immortelles upon the tomb of Alexander II.

ALLEGED NIHILISTS ARRESTED.

All the employés of the Baker Railway have been arrested on a charge of being implicated with the Nihilists. A well-known female Socialist, Filippowa, is among the accused. At the impending trial 160 Nihilists will be arraigned.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

A rigorous censorship of dispatches concerning the Russian policy in Central Asia and Merv has been ordered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARNELL'S IRISH EMIGRATION SCHEME.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—A World cable from London says: The Parnellites have made a new departure. They are now actively negotiating for the open aid of the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland in support of the Nationalist scheme for peasant proprietorship of land. Active and eloquent agents are now making a tour among the superior Irish-Catholic clergy for the purpose of enlisting their sympathies and support in behalf of the emigration scheme embodied in Mr. Parnell's Irish land company. These agents are meeting with great success. Bishop Patrick Duggan, the Bishop of Galway, and other distinguished prelates of Ireland have already instructed their parish priests to give all possible encouragement to the migration scheme and to discourage by every means in their power the movement for State-aided emigration to foreign lands.

A REALISTIC DRAMA.

Mr. Augustus Harrison, the manager of Drury-Lane Theatre, intends to produce next season a drama dealing with the evils of fashionable gambling in the startingly realistic manner in which Zola has treated the curse of drink in "L'Assommoir." Mr. Harrison is now at Monaco, collecting materials, and it is promised that his new drama will include a faithful representation of the famous casino and a realistic suicide scene in the beautiful groves of the Monte Carlo.

FEARS OF AN ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

Additional precautions have been taken at Birmingham Jail in consequence of reports of contemplated attempts to rescue the dynamiters, Daly, Egan, and McDonnell, who are confined there. A permanent military guard has been stationed inside of the jail and the prisoners are changed nightly from cell to cell, so that none but the most trusted officers of the prison know where they are confined any particular night.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Tribune's London cable states that the passage of the franchise bill, for the sake of which the country wishes the Ministry to remain in office, has become far less probable. The Standard announces on authority that the leaders of the Tory party in both Houses, though ascertaining the principle of the extension of the franchise, have resolved to reject the bill if it reaches the Lords, on the ground that it is an incomplete measure. All quarrels are composed in order that the party may unite on this policy and force a dissolution of Parliament. The Council of the National Union Conservative Association unanimously reëlected Lord Randolph Churchill Chairman. This practically reverses the defeat which Lord Randolph is believed to have sustained, and restores and even increases his authority. It substitutes a triumvirate for the dual control heretofore existing in the Tory party, and gives Lord Randolph equal rank with the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. Tory democracy is evidently to have a trial. The Tory decision to reject the franchise bill is considered to explain the Parnellite trick in the division on the vote of censure. Mr. Parnell being convinced that he has more to expect from the Tories than from the Liberals, is delighted to aid in the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry when the Ministry has nothing more to offer. The Parnellites will now actively coöperate with the Tories, Lord Randolph Churchill serving as intermediary.

HENRY IRVING.

Mr. Irving's welcome continues most brilliant. Private invitations have been so numerous as to become embarrassing. He is engrossed in preparations for reopening the Lyceum Theatre. "Twelfth Night" will not be produced till shortly before the closing of the Lyceum Theatre. It will be hardly more than a rehearsal for America. Mr. Irving's book, "Impressions of America," is fairly well received by the press. The book is pronounced entertaining, with too many accounts of receptions and questions of criticism, but containing much that is novel and interesting.

GERMANY.

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION.

BERLIN, May 18.—A convention of 500 delegates of the National Liberal party was held here today. Ex-Minister Hobrecht presided. Hobrecht, Benningsen, Miguel, and other prominent persons took part in the discussions. The convention unanimously passed resolutions expressing unswerving loyalty to the Emperor and the Empire, and declaring its conviction of the necessity of an anti-Social law, and resolved to maintain unimpaired the constitutional rights of the people's representatives. The convention declared its determination not to coalesce with other groups, and also pledged the party's support to the Government to the utmost in social and political reforms, and especially to endeavor to pass the Accident-Insurance bill at the present session. At the close of the meeting three hearty cheers were given for the Emperor.

THE NEW COLONIAL BANK.

HAMBURG, May 18.—The articles of the new Colonial Bank provide for a capital of 30,000,000 marks, with power to increase it to 60,000,000 marks. The incorporators are authorized to conduct a banking business for the promoting of direct dealings in money and bills of exchange between German and transoceanic centres. The bank is forbidden to issue notes, to deal in its own shares, to engage in speculative business or business connected with real property, to acquire or advance money on landed property, or receive money on deposit in Germany.

MEXICO.

A LARGE LOAN AUTHORIZED.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the President to contract a loan of $30,000,000, covering $8,000,000 already received by the Government. The loan recently reported will probably be effected in Paris.

FRANCE.

THE FENIAN RUMOR DENIED.

PARIS, May 18.—The statement that a Fenian plot to assassinate the Prince of Wales was brewing is declared untrue. The Prince freely moved about the streets today and made many visits unattended.

THE DUC D'AUMALE SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Duc D'Aumale is seriously ill with gout.

A NOTED SAXON SOCIALIST IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—A World cable from London says: Herr Guillaume Liebknecht, the noted Socialist member of the Saxon Chamber of Deputies, has arrived in Paris to attend the Socialist banquet in that city. The main object of his visit is understood to be to bring about a union of the Socialists of France and Germany.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PARNELLITES.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Sun's cable letter tomorrow will say: "The victory of the Government in the division of Tuesday night is universally regarded as a defeat. More significant than the reduction of their majority from 49 on the previous vote of censure to 28 on this, is the enormous number of abstentions on their own side and the universal condemnation in private by their own supporters. Next to the narrow escape of the Government the chief topic discussed is the action of the Parnellites. They hightened the effect of their vote by maintaining a secrecy with unprecedented closeness, going so far as to remain in their seats in the House when the division was actually proceeding without any indication of where they were going until the House was left empty of the members of all other sections. Then, on the rise of Parnell, they all got up and walked into the Conservative lobby. All this had been carefully arranged beforehand, and was done because the announcement that the Irish were going to vote against Gladstone would have rallied to his side all the weak-kneed Liberals who, while anxious to give him a lesson, desired not to oust him from office.

The English papers are full of the wildest nonsense about the motives of Parnell's action, and the favorit theory is that he dreads the Franchise bill and wants to defeat it indirectly. The real reasons of the Irish vote were, first, the hope to force a dissolution so as to raise their numbers from forty to seventy-five; secondly, the desire to force home the moral that coercion has never been forgiven; thirdly, to bring pressure to bear to permit the leaseholders to the benefits of the land act under the new scheme of purchase; and, fourthly, the belief that the rejection of the franchise is a conclusion so foregone that there is no advantage in keeping the present Ministry in office any longer. The forecast of Parnell on the latter point has received prompt justification. The Standard, the chief Tory organ, has confirmed a widely spread rumor that the Peers have held a meeting at Lord Salisbury's house, and have resolved at all costs to reject the Franchise bill. The truth of this is further confirmed by a speech of Northcote in the House yesterday and by the now complete reconciliation between Lord Randolph Churchill and the other leader of the party. Churchill was unanimously reëlected yesterday to the Chairmanship of the National Union, which he resigned some days ago. The powers of his association were increased, more money was placed at its disposal, and Churchill has repaid these obligations by fulsome eulogy of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Conservative orator who proposed the vote of censure, and by going out of town in order to avoid a division of opinion on a motion now before the House to exclude Ireland from the Franchise bill, on which Churchill disagrees, or professes to disagree—for nobody believes a word he says—from his party. The exaggerated eulogy of Beach is interpreted to forecast the retirement of Northcote from the leadership and his replacement by Beach, with Churchill as the chief lieutenant. Everybody now expects a general election soon, and the division is transferred from the now happily united Tories to the Liberals. Forster, who made the biggest and strongest speech against the Government, is particularly loathed, and the Liberal Committee in his own constituency has passed resolutions denouncing him.

CABLE NOTES.

The King of Greece entertained the American Legation at lunch yesterday. Mr. Schuyler, the American Minister, afterwards gave a garden-party to the Diplomatic Corps.

The court-martial at Saragossa for the trial of fourteen officers charged with desertion sentenced one Major to imprisonment for life; a Lieutenant was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, and the others for twelve years.

The United States steamer Quinnebaugh will sail Wednesday from Constantinople with the remains of Mr. MacGehan, the distinguished newspaper correspondent. She will proceed to Lisbon, where the remains will be transferred to the United States steamer Powhattan.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather and rain, winds shifting to westerly, higher barometer, slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, slightly cooler.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, northwesterly winds, higher barometer, stationary temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth, Oswego, Section 6, Charlotte, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Milwaukee, Section 1.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 18—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.89	56	......	Clear.	0
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	29.88	71	S.	Cloudy.	.06
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.79	75	W.	Cloudy.	0
Fort Smith	29.86	66	......	Clear.	0
Galveston	29.86	69	S. E.	Fair.	0
New Orleans	29.88	78	W.	Fair.	.02
Shreveport, La.	29.85	71	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.71	66	S. W.	†L. rain.	.07
Indianapolis	29.64	63	S.	Clearing	.5
Louisville	29.65	63	S. E.	Fair.	.11
Memphis	29.80	71	S.	Clear.	0
Nashville	29.75	73	S. W.	Fair.	0
Pittsburg	29.78	68	E.	Clear.	0
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.77	60	S. E.	Hazy.	0
Cleveland	29.73	64	S. E.	Clear.	0
Detroit	29.67	66	E.	Clear.	0
Erie	29.77	64	S.	Clear.	0
Oswego	29.82	58	S. E.	Clear.	0
Port Huron	29.68	60	S.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.81	61	S. E.	Clear.	0
Sandusky	29.66	67	S.	Cloudy.	0
Toledo	29.64	66	S.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.65	50	......	Clear.	0
Chicago	29.56	62	S.	L. rain.	.01
Duluth	29.77	50	N. E.	Clear.	.12
Escanaba	29.56	55	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Grand Haven	29.51	62	S. E.	Cloudy.	.30
Marquette	29.66	43	S. E.	Foggy.	.04
Milwaukee	29.54	54	S. E.	Cloudy.	.05
Mackinaw	29.64	47	S. E.	Cloudy.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	29.75	70	S. W.	Clear.	.01
Davenport	29.57	64	W.	Fair.	.20
Des Moines	29.73	54	N.	L. rain.	.18
Keokuk	29.63	62	W.	Clearing	.35
La Crosse	29.50	56	N.	L. rain.	.14
Moorhead	29.80	52	N.	Clear.	0
St. Louis	29.67	66	W.	Clear.	.07
St. Paul	29.72	58	N. W.	Clear.	.13
Springfield, Ill.	29.64	68	W.	Cloudy.	.41
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.86	60	N. W.	Clear.	*
Omaha	29.86	56	N. W.	Clear.	0
Yankton	29.70	54	N. W.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.80	54	......	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	29.69	52	S. W.	Clear.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.77	49	E.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	29.94	49	S. W.	Clear.	0
Fort Assinniboine	29.73	68	N. E.	Clear.	0
Fort Custer	29.77	58	S.	Clear.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.93	52	N. W.	Clear.	0
Dodge City	29.97	57	N. W.	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.93	56	......	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Fort Garry	29.74	49	S. E.	Clear.	0
P. Arthur's Land'g.	29.67	52	N.	Clear.	0
Kingston	29.81	51	S.	Fair.	0
Medicine Hat	29.54	66	N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Parry Sound, Can.	29.71	57	S. E.	Clear.	0
Quappelle	29.47	65	W.	Cloudy.	0
Minnedosa	29.62	54	S.	Th'n'g.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.68	59	S.	Hazy.	0
Toronto	29.78	49	N. E.	Hazy.	0
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.92	60	N. E.	Clear.	0
Helena	29.81	66	W.	Fair.	0
Huron, Dak.	29.83	53	N. W.	Clear.	0
Las Animas	29.90	56	E.	Clear.	0
Little Rock	29.82	71	S. W.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	29.78	65	E.	Clear.	0
Stockton	29.86	56	S. E.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18a. m.	29.808	61.0	54	S.	4	......	Clear.
10:18a. m.	29.744	68.9	52	S.	7	......	Cloudy.
2:18p. m.	29.641	67.5	62	S. E.	8	*	Cloudy.
6:18p. m.	29.596	66.7	68	S.	5	......	Cloudy.
10:18p. m.	29.563	62.4	84	S.	5	.05	Lt. rain.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 70.5.
Minimum temperature, 56.8.
Mean daily barometer, 29.671.
Mean daily thermometer, 63.6.
Mean daily humidity, 66.

A Small Cyclone at Decatur, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., May 18.—[Special.]—A small cyclone, during a heavy rain-storm which prevailed here this afternoon at 3 o'clock, did considerable damage to property in the southern part of the city. Many shade-trees and chimneys were blown over, roofs shaken and torn, fences laid flat, and considerable consternation was caused. Priest & Co.'s mill was damaged and the Illinois Midland depot close by was also shaken, but luckily escaped with the loss of a chimney and a few shingles. The rain has been falling copiously all day.

THE TURF.

Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico will begin Tuesday next. There is every indication that there will be more than the ordinary interest. The track is in splendid condition. The steeplechase course is dry and covered by better turf than ever before. There will be five races each day. All the stakes are well filled. About 140 horses are now at Pimlico. They are generally in good condition. The following stables are present:

O. Bowie—Compensation, Nettie, Mac, Bessie, Empress, and seven others.
Whittaker & Berry—Lady Dean, Congaree, and Konee.
T. W. Doswell—Torpedo, Pericles, Bullfield, Sun Maid, and three others.
Clapham Smith—Caroline, Rigal, Mystic, Mineral, and Botheration—Mabel colt.
Davis & Hall—Ella Warfield, War Eagle, Performer, Vinton, Rostere, and four others.
C. W. Medinger—Old Lu, Pet, Emma, Fairmount, and four others.
Harry Howard—Tonkaway, P. Tobins, Inconstant, and Nickel.
Mr. Kelso—Rica, Heel-and-Toe, Water-Lily, Valley Forge, and four others.
M. J. Daly—Mark, Mike's Pride, Camillus, El Capitan, and three others.
Windham Walden—Welcher, Tolu, Ghost, King Tom, Lulu S., and eight others.
Percy Benus—Pasha, Secret, and Wooster.
William Garth—Shamrock.
Joseph McMahon—Kate Cronin, Joe Mitchell, Hilarity, Wandering, and Swift.
W. L. Scott—Florio, Blue Grass Belle, Referee, Blast, and six others.
P. Lorillard Jr.—Nimrod, Perception, True Blue filly, Ailasa, and two others.
J. J. Carall—Annie G., Solitaire, Palonia, and Lost Cause.
J. E. McDonald—Hassan, Woolly Douglass, and Murmur.
James Shields—Billy, Col. Watson, and Solomon.
P. J. Flynn—Beaverwick, Coinage, Glenarm, Lizzie Flynn, and a 2-year-old colt by Mortimer.
Excelsior Stables—Quebec and Abraham.
J. F. Walden—Democrat, Cummins, Welchman, and Wasp.
C. W. Pettingill—Duke of Mantalban, Fair Count, Constantina, and others.
J. Walden—Antrim, Chickadee, Flower of Meath, Patapsco, Bluebell, Marmaduke, and Pearl Thorne.

COLORED MEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory special says: Gov. Wolf, in his message to the National Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, which has just convened in special session at Tishominigo, says: "I would specially recommend, in view of the bill pending before Congress providing for the adoption of negro freedmen residing in the Chickasaw Nation as citizens of said nation, which if passed by Congress would result in great injury to the Chickasaws as a people, that you take such action in the premises as in your wisdom seems best for the interest of the people." It is expected a bitter protest against the Government's action in this matter will be adopted, and a delegation to Washington appointed to oppose the measure.

THE GOTHAM COLLAPSE.

A List of Kansas Banks Affected by the Failure of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson.

The Views of Prominent New York Clergymen—Senator Chaffee's Affairs—Grant and Vanderbilt.

KANSAS BANKS.

A LIST OF THOSE AFFECTED BY THE FAILURE OF DONNELL, LAWSON & SIMPSON.

LAWRENCE, Kas., May 18.—[Special.]—The financial panic in Wall street is creating great excitement in this State. The following is a list of the banks in Kansas that had correspondence with Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, all of whom will be affected more or less by their failure:

Brown Bros., of Augusta, Butler County.
Mayhew & Donohue, of Belle Plains, Sumner County.
Davis, Steele & Co., of Belleville, Republic County.
Burden Bank, of Burden, Cowley County.
Exchange Bank of Axtel, Marshal County.
Clay County Bank of Clay Centre.
Bank of Clifton, Washington County.
Clyde Exchange Bank of Clyde.
N. B. Brown & Co., bankers, of Concordia.
Chase County National Bank of Cottonwood Falls.
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank of Council Grove.
Bank of Dodge City.
Neil Wilkie Bank of Douglass, Butler County.
The Powers' Bank of Ellsworth.
Elmdale Bank of Elmdale.
Eureka Bank of Eureka, Greenwood County.
Bank of Fort Scott.
First National Bank of Fort Scott.
Bank of Girard, Crawford County.
Ellis & Bournes' Bank of Harper.
Hartford Bank of Lyon County.
Havensville Bank of Havensville, Pottawotomie County.
Morrell & Janes, bankers, at Hiawatha.
John P. Johnson, banker, at Highland, Doniphan County.
Farmers' Bank of Hillsboro, Marion County.
Howard Bank of Howard.
Commercial Bank of Independence.
First National Bank of Independence.
L. L. Northrup, banker, at Iola.
Insley, Shire & Co., of Leavenworth.
Leon Bank of Leon, Butler County.
Mered & Co., bankers, of Louisburg, Miami County.
Cottonwood Valley Bank of Marion.
John S. Christie & Co., of Marion.
Exchange Bank of Maryville.
Bank of Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Condon & Gundy, Bank of Mound Valley.
W. R. Warren, Bank of Mulvane, Sumner County.
Neodesha Savings Bank of Neodesha.
Neosho Falls Bank of Neosho Falls.
Exchange Bank of Nickerson.
Bank of Osage Mission, Neosho County.
Oskaloosa Bank of Jefferson County.
C. M. Condon's bank of Oswego.
Marley & Marley, bankers of Oswego.
Parsons' Commercial Bank, of Parsons.
F. H. Hullock's bank, of Peabody.
Bank of Pittsburg, Crawford County.
Citizens' National Bank of Sabetha.
Bank of Scandia, Republic County.
Sedgwick City Bank of Harvey County.
Bank of Nemaha County, Seneca.
B. F. Harpster, banker of Severance, Doniphan County.
Strong City National Bank of Strong City.
Valley Falls Bank of Deposit, Valley Falls.
Bank of Waterville, Marshall County.
John G. Woods & Son, bankers at Wellington, Sumner County.
Bank of White Cloud, Doniphan County.
Citizens' Bank of Wichita.
Kansas National Bank of Wichita.
Northrup & Son of Wyandotte.

THE CLERGYMEN.

THEIR VIEWS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—Many of the prominent clergymen of New York today made the recent Wall street troubles the subject of their discourses. Among others the Rev. James L. Pullman spoke of it as a "day of judgment in the money market," and described the outbreak that brought it about as the result of fraud taking advantage of greed; and going on to speak of Gen. Grant, the preacher said: "Are we to say that a man who was able enough to be General of our armies and fill his place in our White House was so bereft of all his powers of observation and reflection that he was a perfectly innocent and unsuspecting victim to the wiles of a dangerous and unscrupulous wildcat? No, my friends. We ought not to say that. We ought not to suffer ourselves to be blinded. The judgment we should form in the utmost charity and the utmost justice is that men who breathe the malarious atmosphere of political and speculative life have their judgment perverted and their better natures paralyzed and blinded, so that things which to any unperverted conscience seem directly bad and to be avoided can be tolerated by them. It is that we must say, and that is true."

Speaking incidentally of the recent panic in Wall street, the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, in his sermon on "The Value of Experience," this morning, said that certain persons had sought to force progress and that other men had sought to force away adversity. The result was that they had robbed their own future and their fellow-men and had disgraced themselves forever—utterly beyond the possibility of recall.

NOTES.

CHAFFEE NOT RUINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The Capital says that Mr. Chaffee, father-in-law of Ulysses Grant Jr., could have saved $400,000 of the $500,000 in the bank of Grant & Ward, but the recovery of this sum would have pressed close on the good name of his son-in-law, so he refused and lost all of it; but he is still a man of wealth and will not suffer.

GRANT AND VANDERBILT.

Mr. Vanderbilt did not transfer back the property made over to him by Gen. Grant before sailing for Europe, as stated. The deeds are still on record, and Mr. Vanderbilt's word only says it is a "debt of honor, etc." Should he die tomorrow his heirs could hold the entire property deeded to him by Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant drew the $15,000 interest on the trust fund money May 1, and that went into the financial maelstrom and was sucked down with all the rest, so that he is literally without a dollar.

FATAL CONFLICT.

Two Hard Citizens at Pittsburg, Pa., Pay the Penalty for Their Misdeeds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 18.—[Special.]—A shooting affray which will result fatally to two persons took place in this city about 1 o'clock this morning. A young man named Williams, in company with an unsophisticated German girl, were passing down Butler street at the time mentioned, when a crowd of men, among them "Boxey" Bray and William Hendershot, drove the young man from the girl and took her in charge. While doing this Officers McAleece and English were attracted to the scene by the screams of the girl, and after reaching the scene of the disturbance the girl was taken in and the men ordered to disperse. Instead of doing this, however, it is said that the marauders commenced stoning the officers and made a strenuous effort to rescue the girl. For a time the cobblestones flew like hail, several of the missiles hitting the officers. English drew his revolver and discharged it in the air. This, it appears, only infuriated the mob, and McAleece instantly drew his revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at Hendershot and Bray. Both men uttered a scream and fell to the street fatally wounded. The noise of the shooting attracted a number of citizens and it was found necessary to remove the wounded men to the West Penn Hospital in a wagon, where they are at present. Physicians were called who, after an examination, pronounced their wounds fatal. The officers were badly injured, and it is feared they have been hurt internally.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Baltimore Journalist.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—[Special.]—William G. Halyburton, a well-known journalist of this city, died suddenly tonight. For some time past he was frequently attacked with vertigo and it is supposed that death resulted from apoplexy or heart-disease.

[He was a son of Judge Halyburton, of Richmond, who, before the War, occupied a seat on the bench of the United States Court at Richmond. Judge Halyburton resigned and joined his fortunes with those of the Confederacy. W. G. Halyburton went to Baltimore about 1870, and was for some time news editor of the Gazette. Upon leaving that paper he associated himself with the Sun. At the time of his death he was telegraph-editor on the Evening News. He was a talented man and a bright writer. During the War he served with distinction in the Confederate army.]

REUNION OF NINTH OHIO VETERANS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—The reunion of the Ninth Ohio Veterans took place here today and was largely attended by soldiers from Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. Fourteen cars of veterans were met at the depot by the resident veterans and the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, and escorted to Phoenix Hill, where Mayor Jacob extended a Kentucky welcome. Addresses were made by Col. R. M. Kelly, of the Fourth Kentucky; Col. M. D. Mason, of the Tenth Indiana; Maj. Stein, of the Fourth Kentucky.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Destructive Forest Fires.

BAYFIELD, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—Destructive forest fires are raging in various parts of this county, and unless a good rain quenches the flames soon a vast amount of damage will be done. About eighteen miles southwest of Bayfield a great deal of standing timber has been killed and a number of homesteaders burned out. It is estimated that upwards of $50,000 worth of standing pine and a large amount of cordwood have already been destroyed.

At Kenosha Depot, Wis.

KENOSHA DEPOT, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning the engine-house and leach-rooms of N. R. Allen & Sons' tannery were destroyed by fire. The machinery was not seriously damaged. The loss on building is estimated at $2,500; uninsured. The damage that will be occasioned by the loss of time required to rebuild will amount to more than the loss on the building.

A Large Tannery Destroyed at Ballston, N. Y.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 18.—[Special.]—A mysterious fire caused the total destruction of Magnus Schwarz's tannery at Ballston, N. Y., today. The estimated loss is $25,000. The insurance is small.

A Knitting-Mill Partially Burned.

TROY, N. Y., May 18.—A portion of the Lamb & Leroy knitting-mill burned today. The loss is $40,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Time Almost Up.

Everything going fast. Store crowded from early morning till late at night. All agree they sell just as cheap as advertised at the great assignee sale of clothing, hats, and furnishing goods at 87 Fifth-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts., Chicago. We mention a few of the bargains left and remind our readers they must call at once or they will be too late. A splendid suit of men's clothes $3.86, guaranteed worth $11 or money returned; men's fine cloth coats $2.15, warranted worth $8.50; men's cloth pants 98 cents, guaranteed worth $4 or money refunded; men's fashionable hats 36 cents, worth $1.50; good quality umbrellas 31 cents, warranted worth $1.25; men's fine white shirts 45 cents, warranted worth $2; good quality white handkerchiefs 3 cents, worth 40 cents; and 15,000 different goods equally as cheap, at 87 Fifth-av., between Washington and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Remember time is almost up. Store open till 8 at night.

"Thrift and cleanliness are twin brothers." Clean house with Sapolio. 10 cents. All grocers.

Healthy Digestion,
A Clear Complexion,
Bright Eyes,

A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of Dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S
BEEF, IRON & WINE,
WITH CINCHONA,
(Peruvian Bark,) ETC.,

The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.

It promptly invigorates the Brain and Nervous System, excites the activity of the Assimilating and Secretory Glands, thereby improving the Appetite, purifying and enriching the Blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it especially to those delicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.

Pint Bottles, $1.00.
Quart Bottles, $1.50.
Discount on One-Half Doz. and One Doz. Orders.
One Gallon Jugs, $5.00

Sent promptly by express upon receipt of price.

Beware of Imitations. No other preparation of same or similar name is of the same composition or possesses the same medicinal qualities. Not sold to the trade, but to consumers only.

A. AREND, Druggist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"The dangerous qualities of contaminated drinking water are not obviated by the addition of wines or spirits."
Medical Officer of Privy Council, England.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.
On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of
$2 *for*
50 *large or* 100 *small.*
FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
91 & 93 N. Union St.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

SUIT DEPT.

Important Announcement.

Great Reductions

Have been made on our Ready-Made Tailor Suits, comprising TRICOT, TWEEDS, and FLANNELS.

We offer a lot of Black Silk Suits at the following prices:

Black Silk Suits, $20; former price, $40
Black Silk Suits, $25; former price, $50
Black Silk Suits, $27; former price, $55
Black Silk Suits, $30; former price, $60

Colored Silk Suits, $15.
Colored Silk Suits, $16.
Colored Silk Suits, $20.
Colored Silk Suits, $25.
Colored Silk Suits, $28.

Besides a large assortment of Elegant Imported Combination Suits in Black and Colored, ranging in price from $40 to $100—not one of the above costing less than $100. The greatest bargains ever shown in Chicago.

Ladies will do well to call early and secure first choice.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

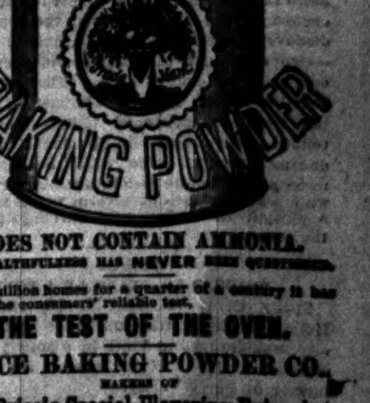
REDUCTION
ON
Fine Carpets

In order to close out certain patterns selected from our stock of finer grades of Carpeting, we offer a lot of best quality

AXMINSTERS
AT
$1.50 per Yd.

These goods are usually sold at $2.50 and $3.00 per yard, and are a great bargain.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!
Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.
THE TEST:
Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to test the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.
In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems
For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
CHICAGO. - ST. LOUIS.

HASKINS
HAND-WROUGHT WINDOW AND DOOR HANGINGS.
NO DUPLICATES.
CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
ELEVATOR to 5th Floor.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 22 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Acquittal of Webster Walcher, on Trial at Hillsboro, Ill., for Murder.

Accidental Drowning at Watertown, Wis.—Safe-Blowers at Duluth, Minn.

A Plot to Blow Up the Indianapolis Jail—A Nebraska Justice Fatally Stabbed.

ILLINOIS.

THE WALCHER MURDER TRIAL ENDS IN ACQUITTAL.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The closing speech in the Walcher murder trial was made by George M. Stevens last night in behalf of the prosecution, and the jury received their instructions and retired to the jury room. At a late hour they returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

The verdict created general surprise here. It was almost the universal opinion that the jury would find the defendant guilty, and give him a short sentence at least. It was a great surprise even to Walcher himself. He says he did not expect to be acquitted, but feels very happy over the termination of the trial. On the first ballot the jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. On the third ballot they all voted for acquittal. The verdict was based upon the idea of self-defense.

[The night of Jan. 16, 1884, there was to be a spelling-bee at the Tester School-House, in Round Tree Township. A number of young people had arrived, among them being Stephenson Sturgeon and Webster Walcher. Walcher and Sturgeon soon became involved in an altercation, during which, it is alleged, Walcher drew his pistol and shot Sturgeon, killing him instantly.]

PICKPOCKETS FOLLOWING A CIRCUS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—At the circus here today a large number of country people were in the city and pickpockets and burglars plied their vocation with considerable industry, a large number of people having their pockets picked, one man losing over $600, another $385. Several residences were broken into and the contents stolen.

ROBBERY AND SUPPOSED MURDER.

CAIRO, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this morning A. J. Spencer, of Morrow, O., was knocked down and robbed near the river by four men, two white and two colored. They were seen carrying his body toward the river, and it is supposed that it was thrown in with weights attached.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State has issued the following licenses of incorporation: To the Lakeside Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Morris R. Derrick, Hiram T. Morrill, and Nathaniel M. Jones. The Provident Building and Loan Association, of Chicago; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Orrin V. Stookey, William H. Pope, John L. Pearson, W. F. Weimers, and Frank A. Smith. The Chicago & Vert Island Lake Superior Brown-Stone Company, of Chicago, filed a certificate of change of name to the Chicago & Vert Island Stone Company.

JAIL DELIVERY AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 18.—[Special.]—Another jail delivery occurred last night, four persons making their escape, one, however, returned shortly after getting out. The others are the same trio who made their escape a month ago, but were recaptured. It is supposed they headed for Indiana.

WISCONSIN.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING AT WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—This morning John F. Schwartz, of the merchandising firm of Schwartz & Son, was seen struggling in the river partly undressed and crying for help. No assistance could be rendered and he was carried over the dam and drowned. It is the opinion that while laboring under an aberration of mind he went into the water. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 38 years old and had lived here since a child. He leaves a wife and three children.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—A conductor of a freight-train on the Omaha Road, named Timmes, while attempting to couple cars at a station twelve miles east of here was killed last night by the wheels of the caboose passing over him. He resided at Altoona, where the remains were conveyed for interment.

PREPARING FOR A SOLDIERS' REUNION.

DARLINGTON, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—The fifth annual reunion of the Southwestern Wisconsin Veteran Association, which will be held in this city June 11 and 12, promises to be the largest and most eventful since the Milwaukee reunion of 1881. Gens. Lucius Fairchild and Ed S. Bragg have been selected as orators on the occasion, and many other notable military men, including Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Gibbon, Smith and Col. Vilas have been invited, and are expected to be present. The State authorities have kindly agreed to permit the battle-flags of every regiment, a part of which went from this section of the State, to be brought here. Four or more companies of the Iron Brigade were raised in this section, and the survivors will probably be present to welcome Gen. Bragg.

MINNESOTA.

SAFE-BLOWERS AT DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., May 17.—The safe of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway was blown open by burglars last night and $600 in cash taken. Two men who slept in the building heard the noise but went to sleep again.

A GERMAN BECOMES INSANE.

A German clothing merchant named Katzover, becoming insane from family trouble, was taken to his old home in Chicago. He is 60 years of age.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.

ANOKA, Minn., May 17.—The 7-year-old son of Jacob Reed was drowned while fishing.

JAIL ESCAPADE.

WABASHA, Minn., May 17.—The Taylor brothers, in jail for robbery, escaped this morning and are still at large. They induced the son of the jailor to unlock the door and rushed from the corridor where they were into the street, down to the river, and escaped in a canoe. The Sheriff and posse are in pursuit.

INDIANA.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP A JAIL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan is under arrest for being concerned in the plot to blow up the county jail, discovered yesterday. He purchased the stuff—two eight-inch cartridges—and passed it in, concealed in a loaf of bread. The plot was exposed to Sheriff Hess by Thomas B. Harrington, who was pardoned today. He was sentenced to six months in jail Jan. 3 for a murderous assault, made while he was drunk, upon a Pan-Handle conductor. A part of the wall was blown out several weeks ago by an explosion of a dynamite cartridge placed in the sewer.

IOWA.

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY A PONY.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—Fred Heim, herding cattle ten miles north of the city, was dragged to death by a pony yesterday afternoon. He was the son of a prominent farmer of Perry Valley.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER AT DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 18.—[Special.]—The steamer Golden Gate, while coming down the river with a raft today, missed the draw and ran under the bridge, carrying off her smoke-stacks, which fell overboard. She is laid up here for repairs. Her crew are trying to find the sunken stacks.

NEBRASKA.

A JUSTICE FATALLY STABBED.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 17.—[Special.]—D. C. Hefferson, Justice of the Peace at Jackson, Neb., was stabbed in the pit of the stomach in a row in Reilly's saloon, that town, Friday night. He is expected to die. Several other men badly cut. Whisky was the cause.

MICHIGAN.

RUN OVER AND HORRIBLY MANGLED.

EAST TAWAS CITY, Mich., May 17.—[Special.]—James Duffy, late foreman for Prescott & Son, in attempting to pass from one log car to another of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad, when nearly opposite Emery Bros.' office, fell between the cars. His head was severed from his body and his right arm cut off, the entire train passing over him. He resided in Tawas City.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,003—Harriet Ferrell et al. vs. Accident Insurance Company of North America. Asst., $5,000. Percy L. Shuman, atty.

19,004—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. Jesse Spalding, Collector, etc. Asst., $2,000. Same atty.

19,005—Wilson Bros. vs. same. Asst., $2,000. Same atty.

19,006—Emanuel Mandel vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

19,007—John T. Pirie et al. vs. same. Asst., $100. Same atty.

19,008—Edmund Burke et al. vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

19,009—F. M. Kantzler et al. vs. same. Asst., $2,000. Same atty.

19,010—William Best et al. vs. same. Asst. $1,500. Same atty.

19,011—W. H. Schimpferman et al. vs. same. Asst., $250. Same atty.

19,012—John G. Grommes et al. vs. same. Asst., $1,500. Same atty.

19,013—G. S. Chapin et al. vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

19,014—Adolph Shire vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

19,015—E. B. Convers vs. Helmuth Kasch. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer. W. T. Burgess, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE HARLAN—Chancery orders—878, Hopkins vs. Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke C. Co.; exc. to Master's rept. partly heard and postponed to a future day.

Law orders—Jennings vs. Town of Oregon; dem. to 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6th rep. to amd. second plea and 1, 2, 3, and 5 reps. to amd. third and fourth pleas heard in part and postponed to a future day.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—19,003, Convers vs. Kasch; judgt. by confession.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,132—Oscar Greenhalgh vs. Scow Curiosity. Libel for damage, $15. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

8,133—Michael Byrne vs. Schooner H. D. Moore. Libel, $258.90 for salvage. W. L. Mitchell, proctor.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—138, Knudson vs. Schooner Mary; case heard on exc. to respt. to comr.'s rept., and pleadings and proof, and taken under advisement.

Bankruptcy order—2,091, Great Western Insurance Company, on mo. of W. H. Sisson further hearing of his exc. to final acct. of assg. postponed to Saturday next.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,850—South Branch Lumber Company vs. Anglo-American Packing & Provision Company. Asst., $300. Geo. P. Whitcomb, atty.

91,851—S. Dexter Ludden vs. Albert Stend. Distress for rent, $765.45. F. J. Crawford, atty.

91,852—Harry O. Bradley vs. W. B. Albright. Attcht., $630.33. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,853—William Maithel vs. Andreas Steube. C. F. Dore, atty.

91,854—John A. Schleiss vs. Mathias Korba. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $400 on Lot 2, Block 5, in Davis' sub. of the n. ½ of the e. ½ of the s. w. ¼ of Sec. 29, 39, 14. C. F. Dore, solr.

91,855—Suppressed for service.

91,856—D. V. Purington vs. George L. Thatcher, W. F. Rider, Walter Joselyn, Andrew Cay, and Freeman Campbell. Mechanics' lien, $220. George C. Christian, solr.

91,857—Benjamin Lindauer et al. vs. Max Raut. Attcht., $228.65. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

91,858—Henry J. Farber et al. vs. Mendel and Morris Simon. Asst., $1,000. Dent, Black & Crotty Bros., attys.

91,859—Acheson Horden vs. John M. and Martha A. Graves and Edgar Allen. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

91,860—Merchants' National Bank vs. Edwin Hinchliffe. Confession of judgment, $2,100. Otis & Graves, attys.

91,861—Leon Villers vs. Elisha A. Robinson. Case $20,000. Young, Scott & Adams, attys.

91,862—Abraham G. Jennings vs. Louis Heilbron. Asst., $400. F. A. Herring, atty.

91,863—William S. Everett vs. Frank F. Cole. Bill for injunction. John W. Lanehart, atty.

91,864—Oscar S. Caspary et al. vs. Edwin Hinchliffe. Attcht., $335.60. E. Hamburgher, atty.

Suppressed Friday—91,845—Abraham Harris, by Moses Harris, his next friend, vs. Hirsch Levy. Trespass, $5,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—30,247, Blanchard vs. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co.; time to file bill of exc. extd. to May 25.—10,355, Arnoldown vs. N. J. C. C. Co.; lv. to amd. cert. of mailing notice.—9,989, Boyd vs. Davis; lv. to file plea of set-off in five days.—9,657, Werner vs. Diest; lv. to amd. narr.—4,459, Ingham vs. Hart; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. 10 days from date.—91,822, Conyers vs. Dunn; mo. to set aside judgt. den. and extn. styd. to May 24.

Verdict—5,257, Union Iron & Steel Company vs. William Watson; verdict for plff., $10,669.25, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE SMITH—Law order—12,308, Outhet vs. Amerton; plea on file to std. to amd. narr.

Judgments and trials—11,434, Mary Jordan, admx., vs. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company; verdict for plff. $600, and mo. n. t. by deft.—11,229, Karl M. Koedt vs. Harris Wolf; judgt. on verdict $600, and appld.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,154, Martin vs. Martin; rule on defts. to ans. instr. and deft. want ans.—1,504, Pond vs. Pond; deft.—1,672, Viele vs. Viele; deft.—328, Rand, McNally & Co. vs. Taylor; William Buckingham witnd. appr. as solr. for compit., and Theodore Worcester sub.

Divorce—1,154—Aurelia Jane Martin vs. Walter S. Martin; decree of divorce for drunkenness.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,527, Farson vs. Colby; lv. to revr. to rent premises.—1,773, Heintz vs. Heintz; appr. of deft. witnd. and consent to deft.—431, Bruns vs. Bruns; ord. Master complete testy. by June 7 next.—1,19., Stephens vs. Hicks; time to file bond extd 20 days.—961, Lowry vs. McDaniel; deft. want ans.—1,757, Locky vs. Petty; dis. n. c.—1,846, McDermott vs. Ostergard; lv. to file cross-bill and revr. appld.—1,575, Eaton vs. Wickham; dis. n. c.

Divorces—1,701, Kate E. Smith vs. George H. Smith; decree of divorce for adultery—434, Edward Cross vs. Amanda Cross; same—1,486, Frank Smart vs. Jennie H. Smart; same—1,698, Dinah Johnson vs. Andrew Johnson; same for drunkenness—1,509, John A. Schulte vs. Mary J. Schulte; same for desertion—1,778, Estelle L. Chaffin vs. Orrin A. Chaffin; same—1,637, Charles Stewart vs. Margaret A. Stewart; same.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,435—Charles C. Heisen, guardian of Myrthe C. Heisen. Petition to sell real estate. Paddock & Aldis, solrs.

48,436—John F. Pfeiffer vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

48,437—Petition of Louis Schroder to restore naturalization papers. Ira W. Buell, atty.

48,438—Martin Lenehan vs. William G. Wheeler. Case, $5,000. O'Brien & Shissler, attys.

48,439—Hattie Cross vs. Alfred A. Cross. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Jarvis Blume, solr.

48,440—Delia Buggie vs. John J. O'Donnell. Confession of judgment, $1,623.53. Henry Browne, atty.

48,441—Tyler B. Marsh et al. vs. Edward Hinchcliffe. Same, $7,622.87. Wallace Heckman, atty.

48,442—Thomas H. Wood et al. vs. same. Same, $33,087.19. Same atty.

48,443—Frank Bianchi et al. vs. same. Same, $10,335.08. Same atty.

48,444—John Thompson vs. same. Same, $512.09. Same atty.

48,445—Tyler B. Marsh et al. vs. Martin Levy. Same, $24,533.37. Same atty.

48,446—Daniel Rogers vs. Ward C. Dunn. Appeal.

48,447—James Rickers et al. vs. Henry Davidson. Petition for mechanics' lien, $130. Henry W. Leman, atty.

B. R. 336—Mary E. Farwell vs. George H. Wheeler et al. and all whom it may concern. Petition to establish title. C. H. Ferry and Cook & Upton, solrs.

B. R. 337—John H. Farwell vs. Joseph T. Moulton et al. and all whom it may concern. Same. Same solrs.

Suppressed Friday—48,403—John C. Luliman et al. vs. Samuel T. Rowley, Charles P. Barrett, and Thomas C. Dutro. Case, $15,000. Willard & Driggs, attys.

48,416—Alexander Hardy et al. vs. Martin S. and J. Howard Robison. Trespass, $16,000, and capias. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—4,923, Stone vs. Quinn; suit dis. n. c.—6,048, Myers vs. Vermilye; mo. to set aside deft. and asst. of das. sustd. and rule to pld. in 10 days.—7,259, West vs. Lambden; rule extd. to 10 a. m. May 20.—6,640, Callahan vs. Cont. Fire Ins. Co.; dmr. to narr. ovld. and lv. pld. and plea fld.—4,880, Nau vs. O'Brien; mo. to reinst. contd.—3,243, Davis vs. Cummings; time to file bill of exc. extd. to June 15.—6,269, Martin vs. Martin; suit dis. as to Amelia J. Martin and deft. Walter S. Martin.—5,783, Lamb vs. Lynch; lv. to file narr. in lieu of one lost.—5,784, Lamb vs. Heinson; same ord.—5,717, McMullen vs. Moore; suit dis. p. c. want narr.—5,977, Frey vs. Luerssen; transct. fld. and rule dischgd.—5,313, Murphy vs. P., C. & St. L. R. R. Co.; mo. to reinst. contd.—7,479, Farwell vs. Quindel; suit dis. costs pd.—7,426, Werris vs. Plotkey; same ord.—4,441, Stumpf vs. Bethker; appl. dis. with proc. noncompl. rule Feb. 12.—4,463, Coombs vs. Fiske; same ord.—4,945, Carpenter vs. Thompson; same rule Mch. 24.

Judgments—4,753, Rauch vs. Bourton; judgt. on verdict.—5,733, Sturtevant vs. Scott; judgt. on fdg. and lv. to withd. bond.—5,565, Lanio vs. Cole; judgt. and appld.—4,921, Root & Sons Music Co. vs. Bassett; same.—5,497, Hale vs. Metropolitan Grain & Stock Exchange; same.—5,707, Fischer vs. Bock; same.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—5,416, Ingoverson vs. Minier; suit dis. p. c.—4,862, Bauer vs. Brink's Exp. Co.; suit dis. at plffs. cost as to deft. W., St. L. & P. R. R. Co. want narr.—1,720, Chi. Car-Roofing Co. vs. Raymond; mo. for lv. to amd. narr. contd. to next term.—4,950, Vickery vs. Mertage; put on trial call for May 19.—4,498, Murphy vs. Hudson; mo. to set aside dist. and reinst. aply. contd.—5,772, Johnson vs. Swenson; rule on deft. to file new bond in $1,000 by May 24.—4,994, Clark vs. W., St. L. & P. R. R. Co.; mo. to set aside dist. and reinst. contd. to May 20.—5,152, Lederer vs. Hanchett; contd.—5,269, Erickson vs. Henry; dist. set aside and case contd.—5,134, Muhr vs. Goldstein; same ord.—15, Kolb vs. Haslds; lv. to plff. to restore decl.—7,225, People ex rel. Hennessey vs. Hanchett; relator dischgd. on recog. of self, James and William Hennessey in $500 for appr. 10 a. m. May 22.—7,502, In re application of Spencer S. Kimball & Co.; cvd. consld. and argts. deferred until May 22.

Judgments—4,619, Page vs. McDonald; judgt. on verdict and sat.—6,270, Martin vs. Martin; dis. as to Aurelia Jane Martin and deft. and judgt. vs. Walter S. Martin.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—3,969, Muller vs. Kelle; suit dis.—3,745, O'Regan vs. Rice, lv. to file addtl. count instr. and exc.—1,863, New vs. Underwood; mo. deft. writ ret. hab. issued.—3,935, Stella vs. Claflin, dmr. to plea of lim. sustd. exc. and deft. Lovejoy to stand by his plea.—221, Schlund vs. Chi. & N. W. Ry. Co.; lv. to plff. to strike out first rejoinder to statute lim.

Judgment—3,322, Read vs. Gehring; judgt. on fdg. for deft.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—B. R. 335, Jordan vs. Ritchie; lv. to amd. ptn. by adding aff.—76, Colburn vs. M. F. & M. S. Bk; lv. to revr. to make deeds Lots 161 and 162.—326, Pease vs. Hughes; 91 days for Hughes to file cert. of evd.—593, Carroll vs. Long; Master's rept. of sale fld. and contd.—1,191, South Pk. Comrs. vs. Phillips; time to ans. cross-bill extd. 10 days and set for June 17, '84.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,351, Mueller vs. Bergman; Master's rept. of sale and dist. fld. and confd.—690, Ward vs. Ellis; ord. extdg. time for J. W. Butler to ans. amd. bill 30 days vacated, and 20 days for J. W. Butler to ans. amd. bill.—2,114, Stockley vs. Stockley; mo. dft. for attcht. cont. indef.—3,065, Schums vs. Village of Jefferson; time to amd. extd. to indef.—2,324, Haskins vs. Haskins; rule on deft. to pay $25 complt. solr. fees in 60 days.—1,442, Taft vs. Hefron; mo. deft. to vacate decree.

County Court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—South Evanston spl. assts. Nos. 20 to 24, inclusive; roll confd.—4,401, In re vol. assgt. Ingram, Kitchen & Williams; ord. of Dec. 6, 1883, Dec. 8, 1883, Dec. 10, 1883, Dec. 11, 1883, Dec. 15, 1883, Jan. 1, 1884, Jan. 8, 1884, Jan. 12, 1884, Feb. 2, 1884, Feb. 25, 1884, March 5, 1884, March 8, 1884, April 22, 1884, and May 14, 1884, made absolute. also ord. for payt. of salary of $25 per mo. to J. B. Kitchen and $100 per mo. to A. S. Kitchen, nisi 10 days, notice to be given, etc.—Town of Lake spl. asst. No. 253; roll confd.—4,705, Klein vs. Kuh; set for trial call for May 28.—4,306, Paul vs. Lowenberger; mo. n. t. sustd., verdict vacated and set aside and n. t. grtd.—4,884, People vs. Ephraim Vogel and Charles Roberts; petn. of Vogel for release den.—2,723, In re vol. assgt. Henry B. Bryant; ord. for discont. of procdgs. for reconveyance of propty. and dischg. of assg. nisi 6 days, notice to be given to cert. creds., and lv. to H. W. Bryant to withd. 16 assignments of clms. on lvg. rest.—4,740, Brentano vs. Hildrup; lv. to plff. to amd. decl. and file new decl. in sub. of old one, costs to be taxed vs. plff. and rule on defts. to pld. in 20 days.—4,858, In re vol. assgt. Louis Heilbron; ord. for assg. to receive cert. goods subject to extn. and judgt., ord. for sale of same and payt. of lien if any.

Judgments—4,396, Jacob Wolf vs. A. J. Sinclair; judgt. on fdg. propty. in plff., dam. $1—4,803, J. M. Kralovre vs. Martin Kripner; judgt. on verdict for plff.—295, Jesse B. Barton vs. Robert del'Armitage; mo. n. t. den., judgt. on verdict for deft. and appld. by plff.

The Call Today.

JUDGE HARLAN—Goodrich Trans. Co. vs. Peshtigo Co. and Goodrich vs. same.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 178 to 211, inclusive. No. 178, Union Iron & Steel Company vs. Watson; on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 11,439, 11,440, 11,450, 11,480, 11,496, and 11,506. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. No. 16, Morgan vs. Morgan, on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 20 and 22. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, and 286. No case on trial. The call of the general docket will commence at 9:30 a. m., and embrace Nos. 1 to 500.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,949, 4,970, 5,032, 4,931, 4,864, 5,066, and 4,999. No. 4,852, Stefano vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,683, 3,660, 3,682, 3,712, 3,714, 3,730, and 3,735. No. 4,613, Sargent vs. Central Warehouse Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court until 2 p. m., when contested motions will be heard. Tuesday—Nos. 1, 22, and 20. No. 13, Henderson vs. Dunn, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 54, 58, 59, 61, 62, and 63. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 4,638, 4,698, 4,693, 4,714, 4,716, and 4,717. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague murder case, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,193, 1,300, 1,101, 1,102, 1,103, 1,093, 1,094, 1,193, 1,201, 1,249, 1,250, 1,251, 1,253, 1,254, 1,255, 1,264, and 1,277.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

Abraham W. Short et al. vs. Jacob Kerns et al. Kosciusco C. C. Affirmed. Hammond, J.

Seth F. Robinson vs. Levi B. Snyder. Whitley C. C. Affirmed. Best, C.

Aureleau B. Armington vs. ex rel. Samuel B. Edward et al. Decatur C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.

Arthur L. Wright, administrator, etc., vs. Jesse Jones et al. Marion S. C. Petition for rehearing granted at the request of all the parties.

A BOY SHOOTS A WOULD-BE ROBBER.

Treasurer Anderson, of a school district south of Bismarck, Dak., drew $300 to build a school-house. While away from his home, where he left his wife and little boy, two men called at the house and demanded entrance, which was refused by Mrs. Anderson. The door was closed and locked, but the intruders succeeded in prying it open, and, pointing revolvers in the opening, said that they had come for what money there was in the house, and requested that it be handed over. The little son, with commendable pluck, grabbed the shotgun and discharged its contents into the right breast and shoulder of one of the robbers, and was about to give the other a dose of lead when his mother prevented him. The wounded man fell into the arms of his companion, who made his escape, taking his wounded comrade with him. The body of the robber was found near the spot, he having died soon after being shot.

GETTING CIVILIZED.

Burlington *Free Press*: The Indians are gradually gaining wisdom from contact with civilization. A Sioux brave, who is an awfully poor shot, has been contemptuously named by his fellow-braves, "The-Woman-Who-Throws-Stones-At-The-Hens."

Go where you will, you will always find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup conveniently by.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

3300 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-third-st.—H. Mann, Druggist.

3331 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le R. Monroe, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

393 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
482 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.

532 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.

581 OGDEN-AV.—F. Sonnechsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

180 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1302 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.

709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.

NORTH DIVISION.

125 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Block, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.

575 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD PIN AND BANGLE IN GARfield Park. Please return to 38 and 40 Lake-st.

LOST—ON WEST JACKSON-ST. OR CENtre-av., gold-bowed eyeglasses with gold chain. Please return to 498 West Jackson-st. Reasonable reward.

STRAYED—SUNDAY MORNING, FROM 167 Thirtieth-st.—Dog (pug); white with yellow spots, stub-tail. Return to above number and receive reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED SADDLE AND driving horse, very handsome and fast, also lady's saddle and bridle, cheap. Inquire at Room 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MY RIG, FINE DRIVING mare, buggy, and harness, as I have no further use for it; must be sold. Inquire at 280 Wabash-av.

JUST ARRIVED AT COOPER'S SALE STAbles, 174 and 175 Michigan-av., a car-load of extra fine combination saddle horses. Apply to Jameson & Blackburn, Fulton, Mo. All horses sold through the hands of J. S. COOPER, and warranted as represented.

PERRY CARTS—JUST RECEIVED—100 OF the celebrated solid comfort Perry carts from the East. We are the only agents for the genuine Perry carts, improved. Do not fail to see them. Also complete outfits for sale or trade cheap. Horse, carts, and harness, and 50 carts and buggies of all manufacture that we have traded our carts for. Abbott's Frazier, Veward's Moline, for its first cost. Discount to dealers. 10 complete rigs. Chicago Carriage and Cart Co., successors to G. Gale & Co., rear 247 Michigan-av., opposite new panorama.

PASTURE — A WELL-WATERED AND shaded pasturage for the summer at reasonable rates. Apply at C. B. CASTLE, Waukegan, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$100,000—THIS IS ONE OF the largest and finest 4-story and basement manufacturing buildings in Chicago; 4 acres of ground, 4 or 5 out brick buildings; there is a large new engine and boilers, everything in running order. We will give some one wanting such property an excellent trade for city or suburban property. (Built for manufacturing business.)

$100,000—170,000 acres of first-class pine and hardwood timber-land, not 100 miles from Winnipeg, Manitoba. This is the greatest bargain in way of timber ever offered anywhere or at any time. There is a new sawmill that goes with it, put up last fall and cost $20,000; cuts 30,000 feet of lumber per day. Estimates made that over 200,000,000 feet of pine lumber can be cut from this land, besides any quantity of hardwood. Will trade for good city property East or West, and assume $25,000 to $5,000 mortgage. None but responsible parties need answer. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 177 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOODS: Four 80-acre improved farms, prices $25 to $50 per acre.

One 320-acre improved farm, price $37.50 per acre.

One 80-acre unimproved farm, price $12.50 per acre.

One 40-acre unimproved farm, price $15 per acre.

Two splendid business houses, good renters, price $3,500 and $3,500.

Four residence properties. All in Taylor County, Iowa, to exchange, separately or together, for merchandise. Any or all of these properties good paying investments at prices asked. Address J. C. JOHNSON, Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DRS. SPARRE & SCHLOESSER—SWEDISH movement cure after Ling's system. Call for pamphlet at 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall.

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ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Ladlin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

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BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

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LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as bill clerk or office-man in wholesale grocery house. City references. Address S 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or entry clerk by capable office man. Address S 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN of long experience in business desires a position in an office as correspondent or general office work. Can give any reference required. F 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a respectable private family; North Side preferred. No postals or letters answered. 223 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook in private family or club. Call at 919 South Halsted-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR all kinds of housework can always be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Intelligence Office, 313 Noble-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for the road; one having some knowledge of woolens preferred. Best of reference required. Inquire of GILMARTIN & DOYLE Monday, from 3 to 4 p. m., 273 East Madison-st.

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WANTED—GOOD MONUMENTAL MARBLEcutters and polishers; steady employment. Address JAMES C. GAINES, Superintendent, Lyman Strong & Son, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—50 SEWER BRICKLAYERS TO work by the day or by the thousand; all material found. Apply to JAS. G. McDONALD, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM-CUTter. Best of reference required. Inquire at GILMARTIN & DOYLE'S, Monday from 1 to 2 p. m. 273 East Madison-st.

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WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHMAN; single man. Must have good reference and be a neat workman. Room 2, 108 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT butler, with references. Apply at 101 Cass-st.

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 200 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two; German or Swedish preferred. F. JAGER, 740 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—AT 97 WEST MADISON-ST., up-stairs, one dining-room and kitchen girl.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of two. Call immediately at 324 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. 345 Blue Island-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANdinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO girls for general housework for city and country. Must have good references. Call at 426 Division-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY OF good family to clerk in a first-class bakery. One with experience preferred. 91 East Chicago-av.

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A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS ARE OFFERED by us in second-hand pianos and organs to purchasers who desire a good instrument and do not feel able to pay the price for new pianos of standard makes. Monthly payments will be received for any of the instruments described in the following list:

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS.

1	Grovestein & Co.	$100.
2	Great Union Co.	120.
1	H. M. Higgins	130.
1	Kimball	140.
1	Kimball	150.
1	Chickering	150.
1	Knabe	150.
1	Emerson	175.
1	Hallet & Davis Co.	225.
1	Knabe	225.
1	Steinway	225.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

2	New York Piano Co.	$150.
1	J. P. Hale	150.
3	Kimball	175.
1	Kimball	200.
1	Emerson	200.

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$30 to $75.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION! UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos $75 to $200 each; good as new; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

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Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 188 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
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188 AND 190 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.
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ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the best made. Prices reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
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IN THE WORLD.

CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.

Cash or monthly payments.

Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.

HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROEsts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$6,000—ALL FURNITURE AND fixtures in 100-room hotel, bar, and billiard-room; hotel is full of people and near depot in Chicago; very low rent and long lease.

$3,000—Fine bar and European hotel, completely furnished (suitable for German), on Canal-st., not 300 feet from Union Depot; present owner has cleared $10,000 in the house in the last three years; it is cheap.

At a bargain—The finest and most elaborate fitted-up restaurant in Chicago, in very centre of business on South Side; fine business-lunch room and bar attached; this restaurant is feeding over 600 people per day at the best of prices; first-class in every particular; it is the finest and handsomest restaurant in the city.

$6,000—Hotel of 38 large and nicely-furnished rooms on Wabash-av.; want a good farm, or will trade for goods. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ALEX. Mitchell Hotel, Mitchell, Dak. The largest hotel in Dakota, and only first-class one in the City of Mitchell. Address First National Bank or Bank of Mitchell, Dak.

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FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CANDY STORE on the West Side; good location, nice fixtures, cheap rent, for cash cheap. Particulars at 123 West Madison-st. Loan Office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A LIVE, energetic business-man in railroad hotel and eating-house on one of the trunk lines running west of Chicago. Free rent and free transportation. Other business cause for selling. Address S 94, Tribune.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS: FIRST-CLASS bank office, equipped with full furniture, fine vault, in brown-stone building, very centre of Duluth, Minnesota. Exceptional opportunity for private or stock bank. Present banking capital in Duluth, $350,000; deposits about $1,000,000. For further particulars address C. H. GRAVES & CO., Duluth, Minnesota.

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$5,000—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN (CHRIStian) with $5,000 or more can find practical established business by addressing M 41, Tribune.

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NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Commercial National Bank Building. BULL & COLESON.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$50 is the expense for thoroughly fitting pupils for positions averaging $60 per month. First National Bank Building. MR. AND MRS. HANNA.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF WALTER H. WEBER WILL write to his distressed aunt he will hear of something to his advantage.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — RED NOSES ARE UGLY sights and can be cured. Send for confidential card to the Silk Cure Company, Cincinnati, O.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $20, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRAsize custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $32. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALLwool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOMmade pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT — LARGE AND small rooms, with board; near Exposition Building.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. — BOARDERS wanted; regular 12 and 6 o'clock dinners served; open all night; meals kept hot. J. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

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65 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WILL be fitted up for families; single persons.

75 BUSH-ST.—WITH BOARD, AN ELEgantly-furnished second-floor alcove room; also other rooms together or separately; everything first-class.

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BENTON HOUSE—GOOD, CLEAN ROOMS, 50 cts. per day. Clark-st., near Madison, over Burcky & Milan's restaurant. BENTON MAUZY, prop.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 112 TO 118 FIFTH-AV.—The best $2 a day hotel in Chicago; central location; table-boarders accommodated.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $1 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

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ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATE OF interest on Chicago improved city property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 130 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 133 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THIS CITY, AN energetic canvassing agent for unexceptionably fast-selling goods. Standard Lock & Novelty Works, P.-O. Box 1412, New York.

AGENTS WANTED — BEST THING OUT Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

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FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 188 and 190 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW MODERN brick, 750 Oakwood-boulevard; 11 rooms, cellar, furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Owner, 3930 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE NEW PRIVATE residences on the South Side, complete with all modern improvements, hot air furnaces, wrought iron ranges, elegant gas fixtures, stained-glass windows, good sewerage, bath rooms, good light and ventilation. Rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, house 357 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms, besides bath-room, furnace, and hot water; in first-class condition; has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 92 South Water-st., or 1145 Bowen-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 161 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 667 West Jackson-st., 12 rooms, with all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE 6 ROOMS, 1000 WEST Harrison-st.; water; in good order; rent cheap. Apply to F. S. ALLEN, 151 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE, ALL MODERN, 16 rooms, octagon front brick dwelling and nice brick barn; south front, on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; first-class neighborhood; possession at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front houses, 1151 and 1153 North Clark-st.; 10 rooms; all conveniences. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 333 CHESTNUT-ST., east of Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement, 10 rooms; to private family only. WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE OR BASEMENT FOR day boarders; location east side State-st., four blocks from bridge. Address S 37, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ONE STONE-FRONT HOUSE OF ten rooms in Madison-av. Park; also one cottage of 13 rooms; only five minutes' walk from Fiftieth-st. station of Illinois Central Road. Apply to J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., between the hours of 10 and half-past 12.

TO RENT — A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS with bath-room; just painted and papered; in splendid order. Inquire at 5348 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$13 PER MONTH, SECOND floor 17 Grenshaw-st.
$11—First floor 37 Fillmore-st.
$13—Five rooms, 1009 West Polk-st.
$12—Five rooms, 1190 West Polk-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, SECOND floor of 201 Walnut-st., price $20 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Fine residences and flats, modern improvements, perfect sewerage and plumbing.

Several main floors and basements (10 rooms), $30 per month.

One second floor (7 rooms), $25 per month.

Three main floors (6 rooms each), $20 per month.

423 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d floor, 9 rooms.

451 Larrabee-st., corner Centre-st., 2d and 3d floors, 7 rooms each.

Good locations and near Lincoln Park.

H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE TOP FLAT OF 356 OHIOst.; newly calcimined and papered; 9 rooms and alcove; rent $30. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 1 to 3, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — NEAT AND COZY 5-ROOM apartment on second floor No. 749 North Wells-st., at the intersection of Clark-st., and overlooking Lincoln Park. Rent $30. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLATS, 63 AND 65 North state-st.; 8 rooms and bath-room. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 178 CASSst.; low to good tenant; hardwood floors, furnace, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout. THEODORE SHELDON, owner, Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. These apartments are newly papered and fitted up in superb style. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 132 Michigan-av., Lake-Front, elegant furnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO front and one side room, newly furnished; airy and pleasant.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room, with alcove; also small back room, with all conveniences; no boarders, and rent reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply at 3110 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—TWO COOL, PLEASANT FURnished rooms. Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st. Q 62, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 173 South Green-st. References exchanged.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ALCOVE room in private family, furnished, new modern brick house. Bath, hot and cold water, gas, every convenience, to gentleman with references. 436 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., EXTENSION OF lake-shore drive, 7 minutes' walk from business centre, handsomely furnished front room; also single room; $10; all improvements.

TO RENT — TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without breakfast; opposite Lincoln Park, north of Centre-st.; one large one and a smaller one. Apply, with references, at No. 366 North Park-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 38 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet, with water, elevator if desired. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x188, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 133 and 135 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THE FINEST OFfices in the new Mentor Building, opposite the Palmer House, on State-st., still to rent. Especially fitted for professional and commercial purposes. All fronting the street, with running water, good light, steam heat, and rapid elevator. Call and see them. Apply at Room 31.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 73 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 25X90, with power. 40 Huron-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHed room and use of kitchen or small room and use of bath-room, on South Side, at once. Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SPACE IN A down-town store for a handsome new soda fountain; will make an elegant show. S 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM for gent, north of Division-st. and south of North-av., east of Wells-st. State price. H C 82, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—RESIDENCE CONtaining 10 rooms or more on West Side, between Washington and Jackson-sts. and west of Loomis; must be a bargain and not exceed $8,000 in price. Address M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—2,000 TO 5,000 acres of land for pasturage; Iowa preferred. Address, with full particulars, M, in care of VanVechten's Bank, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 STREET-LAMPS for gas or gasoline; new and cheap. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW GALVANIZED iron tanks; two and three-barrel capacity. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—SMALL wooden building, 877 Calumet-av. Address L. J. LAMSON, 121 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$8,500—A FINE 15-ROOM, 3-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling house, barn and lot 25x180, south front, on Adams-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts.; this is a good bargain.

$8,500—New, all modern brick dwelling, 23x75, lot 25x125, east front; kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; on Sangamon-st., near Adams; cheap.

$12,000—A first-class new stone-front store, 3-story, two flats over store of 7 rooms each; all modern improvements; lot is 25x125, east front, on State-st., south of Thirty-seventh; this property is now rented and pays $1,500 per year; it is very cheap.

Fine modern brick dwelling; 14 rooms; brick barn for 8 horses; lot corner, 50x200; free and clear; this on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park; will exchange for good vacant lot on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, or Indiana-avs., south of Twenty-second and north of Thirty-ninth-sts.

Lots of other business and residence property for sale all over the city at low figures.

T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city and suburbs, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities and some well-located docks; also desirable residence and business property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LONG LIST OF GOOD PROPERty published in the House and Lot Monthly. Call or send for it. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT A bargain:

60 feet, east front, on Clark-st., near Harrison.

81x114 feet, southwest corner Ontario and Wells-sts.

225 feet on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

50 feet, improved, on Meagher-st., rents 10 per cent.

For terms and particulars apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, 136 Lake-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, NO. 3437 Vernon-av., for $6,500; for key apply first door south. Also brick and stone dwelling, with 25 or 50 feet of ground, west front, Wabash-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. WALTER MATTOCKS, 115 Monroe-st., Room 43.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—LARGE DOCK lot, fronts 230 feet on North Branch and 200 feet deep; Northwestern Railroad runs across it; 250 feet from river. It was newly docked last fall. River 17 feet deep in front of lot. Two large buildings on it, with new engines and boilers, suitable for any kind of manufacturing business. Long or short lease if wanted. It is the best lot on the river. Both railroad and river accommodations. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MY NEW TWO-STORY BRICK flats, 312 Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 11 rooms, rents $600; price $5,000. WEBB, 282 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE AND A HALF story cottage, 30-foot lot; gas and water. 37 Walnut-st. Apply on premises.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MANufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Also desirable residence and business property. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY V. H. SURGHNOR—HURLbut-st., near Fullerton-av., 11-room, 2-story frame house, brick basement; all modern improvements; good barn; lot 40x170 feet.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.

LOTS IN AUSTIN—1¼ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & Northwestern Car-Shops; stores, schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy.

These lots are 25x125 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished; prospectus free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms; for particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 122 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. BASSBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, 10 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and a beautiful growth of trees makes the whole thing one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Riverside. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE (FIFTH-AV.)—Desirable lot and acre property one block from depot. O. S. LYMAN, 144 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LAKE-SHORE home at Kenwood; large house; all modern improvements; large grounds. Apply to J. M. LEBEN, 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it this day of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 8, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. BUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing, and galvanized iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 81 West Washington-st.

BUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS, ETC., EFFECTually exterminated from all houses and guaranteed. Exterminators for sale. A. OAKLEY, 161 East Randolph-st.

FLAG-POLES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL election ready made and to order at the corner of Kinzie-st. bridge.

GENUINE TILLOTSON'S FILTER WELLS best in use for sandy soils; manufactured and put in complete with pump by J. B. FILLMORE, 86 Halsted-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MILLER, doctress and midwife. 652 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TIMBER FOR SALE—Lot of timber that has been used for building engines of new West Side Water-Works, as follows: 6 pieces of 16x16, 42 feet long, 3 pieces of 14x14, 51 feet long, 3 pieces of 14x14, 46 feet long, 2 pieces of 14x14, 36 feet long, 12 pieces of 6x12, 32 to 66 feet long and 12x12 from 16 to 30 long, and about 21,000 feet of other timber and plank. All above timber in good condition, and will be sold at a liberal discount from price of new. Inquire at West Side Water-Works, corner Ashland-av. and Twenty-second-st. or 198 South Paulina-st. Will sell whole lot or small lot to suit purchaser. W. G. WOOLVERTON.

WANTED—SOMEBODY TO START A laundry for the accommodation of 300 visitors at the Monteagle Sunday-School Assembly in July and August. Address Rev. J. H. WARREN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN MAN to travel in Kansas and Missouri to establish local agents. None but those who are acquainted with the business and can furnish unquestionable reference need apply. Address W., 139 West Fifth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $8, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMPORTED Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $65. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style, shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOMmade suit, imported cassimeres or worsted; ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $65. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]Y REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]ALE—$6,500—A FINE 15-ROOM, [illegible] basement octagon-front brick dwelling [illegible] and lot 25x180, south front, on Adams [illegible] Paulina and Wood-sts.; this is a good [illegible] all modern brick dwelling [illegible]; kitchen and dining-room on parlor [illegible]amon-st., near Adams; cheap. [illegible] first-class new stone-front store [illegible] store of 7 rooms each; all modern im[illegible]; lot is 25x125, east front, on State-st., just [illegible]-seventh; this property is now rented [illegible] per year; it is very cheap. [illegible] brick dwelling; 14 rooms; brick barn [illegible] lot corner [illegible]; free and clear title [illegible]-boulevard, east of Union Park; will [illegible] good vacant lot on Wabash, Michigan, [illegible]diana-avs., south of Twenty-second and [illegible]rty-ninth-sts. [illegible] business and residence property for [illegible] the city at low figures. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

[illegible]E—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY [illegible] located and in all parts of the city [illegible] in parcels to suit, some with track facili[illegible] well-located docks; also desirable res[illegible] business property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

[illegible]E—LONG LIST OF GOOD PROPER[illegible] [illegible]shed in the House and Lot Monthly. Call [illegible] E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., [illegible]ast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

[illegible]LE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT A [illegible] [illegible] front, on Clark-st., near Harrison. [illegible] southwest corner Ontario and Wells-st. [illegible] Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. [illegible]proved, on Meagher-st., rents 10 per cent. [illegible] and particulars apply to J. GUNZENHAUSER, 156 Lake-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible]LE—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, NO. [illegible] [illegible]-av., for $6,500; for key apply first door [illegible] brick and stone dwelling [illegible] [illegible] west front, Wabash-av., between [illegible] Forty-second-sts. WALTER [illegible] Monroe-st., Room 30.

WEST SIDE.

[illegible]LE—OR TO LEASE—LARGE DOCK [illegible] [illegible]uts 230 feet on North Branch and [illegible] [illegible]western Railroad runs across it [illegible] It was newly docked last fall. River [illegible] front of lot. Two large buildings [illegible] [illegible]ngines and boilers, suitable for any [illegible] [illegible]turing business. Long or short lease [illegible] is the best lot on the river. Both railroad [illegible]ccommodations. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

[illegible]LE—MY NEW TWO-STORY BRICK [illegible] Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, 12 rooms [illegible] price $5,000. WEBB, 282 Leavitt-st.

[illegible]LE—CHEAP, ONE AND A HALF [illegible]ottage, 30-foot lot; gas and water. [illegible] [illegible]ply on premises.

NORTH SIDE.

[illegible]ALE—A CHOICE LIST OF MAN[illegible] [illegible]ring sites on the North Side and in all [illegible] city. Also desirable residence and busi[illegible]rty. Some bargains. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

[illegible]ALE—BY V. H. SURGHNOR—HURL[illegible] [illegible]e, near Fullerton-av., 11-room, 2-story [illegible]se, brick basement; all modern improv[illegible] [illegible]od barn; lot 40x170 feet.

[illegible]URBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]ALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. [illegible]

[illegible]N AUSTIN—1¼ miles west of city limits, [illegible]cago & Northwestern Car-Shops; good [illegible] churches convenient; price, $250; terms [illegible] [illegible] are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheap[illegible] [illegible] in the market, location and price consid[illegible] [illegible]plete abstract of title furnished purchaser. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

[illegible]SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY [illegible] [illegible]on go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is [illegible]burban property and has the best railroad [illegible] Cook County; will sell on easy terms. [illegible] [illegible] inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, [illegible]oom 21 Otis Block, No. 125 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

[illegible]SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH [illegible] [illegible]ston property of all grades a specialty. [illegible] [illegible] & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

[illegible]ALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL [illegible] at Norwood Park, 80 feet above lake, [illegible] Chicago; cheapest lot in market; [illegible] [illegible], stores, hotels, churches, schools, and [illegible] growth of trees makes the whole village [illegible] [illegible] park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly [illegible] [illegible]rbor, with 30 trains a day; will furnish [illegible] build without money down; lots shown [illegible] day; abstract free; these prices will last only [illegible] IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

[illegible]SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL [illegible] [illegible]thly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale [illegible]UGH, 134 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

[illegible]SALE—AT LA GRANGE (FIFTH-AV.) [illegible] [illegible]sirable lot and acre property one block from [illegible] G. E. LYMAN, 144 La Salle-st., Room 6.

[illegible]SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LAKE-SHORE [illegible] [illegible]e at Kenwood; large house; all modern im[illegible] [illegible]nts; large grounds. Apply to J. N. BARKER, [illegible]orn-st.

[illegible]SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE A [illegible] [illegible]some and cheap property as can be found in [illegible]unty go with me to Glencoe and look at it free [illegible] I sell on any terms to suit, and help [illegible]nting to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. [illegible]nce, Glencoe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE [illegible] [illegible]ewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURL[illegible], [illegible]anager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

[illegible] KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND [illegible] roofing, and galvanized iron cornices, by [illegible]ES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

[illegible], ROACHES, MOTHS, ETC., EFFECT[illegible] [illegible]y exterminated from all houses and guaran[illegible] [illegible] Exterminators for sale. A. OAKLEY, 113 East [illegible]ph-st.

[illegible]G-POLES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL [illegible] [illegible]ection ready made and to order at the east end [illegible]-st. bridge.

[illegible]UINE TILLOTSON'S FILTER WELLS [illegible] [illegible]t in use for sandy soils; manufactured and [illegible] complete with pump by J. B. PULLEN, [illegible]-st.

[illegible]D HOME FOR LADIES DURING CON[illegible] [illegible]ement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. [illegible] [illegible]ocitress and midwife. 653 West Monroe-st.

[illegible]SFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR [illegible] [illegible]gents throughout the country are [illegible] [illegible] new styles in overcoats and suitings from all [illegible]ding tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Mon[illegible], opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]BER FOR SALE— [illegible] of timber that has been used for [illegible] [illegible] of new West Side Water-Works as follows: [illegible]ces of 16x16, 42 feet long; [illegible] pieces [illegible] feet long; 3 pieces of 14x14, [illegible] feet long; [illegible] 2 pieces of 14x14, 36 feet long. [illegible] [illegible] 20 to 66 feet long and 12x12, from [illegible] [illegible] and about 25,000 feet of other timber and plank, [illegible] above timber in good condition, and will be sold [illegible] [illegible]eral discount from price of new. Inquire at [illegible] Side Water-Works, corner Ashland-av. and [illegible]y-second-st. or 198 South Paulina-st. Will sell [illegible] lot or small lot to suit purchaser. W. G. WOOLVERTON.

[illegible]ANTED—SOMEBODY TO START A [illegible] laundry for the accommodation of 10,000 visi[illegible] [illegible] the Monteagle Sunday-School Assembly in [illegible] and August. Address Rev. J. H. WARREN, [illegible]reesboro, Tenn.

[illegible]ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORGAN MAN [illegible] to travel in Kansas and Missouri to establish [illegible] agents. None but those who are acquainted [illegible] the business and can furnish unquestionable [illegible]ence need apply. Address W., 110 West Ninth-[illegible] Kansas City, Mo.

[illegible]U CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL [illegible] styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $18, cus[illegible] made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dear[illegible]-st., First National Bank Building.

[illegible]25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS [illegible] worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit [illegible]ing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National [illegible] Building.

[illegible] FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH [illegible] $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav[illegible] Theatre.

[illegible]2 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—MIS[illegible] [illegible]fit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite [illegible]erly's Theatre.

[illegible]3.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT [illegible] made from the best goods; must be seen [illegible] appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing [illegible]lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]3.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR [illegible] black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway) [illegible]th $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., [illegible] National Bank Building.

[illegible]4 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASS[illegible] mere suit, custom-made, in four different [illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., oppo[illegible] Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]4.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL-[illegible] wool, Melton or Kersey spring over[illegible], long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $[illegible]. [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First [illegible] [illegible]al Bank Building.

[illegible]15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED [illegible] (imported) spring overcoat, custom made [illegible] [illegible] be cheap at $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 [illegible]nroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]17.50 WILL BUY AN IMPORTED [illegible] Oxford mixed corkscrew spring over[illegible] [illegible] (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $[illegible]. [illegible] Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First Na[illegible] [illegible] Bank Building.

[illegible]18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, [illegible] satin-lined throughout (imported [illegible]ods), made for $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 [illegible]earborn-st., First National Bank Building.

[illegible]20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUS[illegible] tom-made spring overcoat in four different [illegible], full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Par[illegible], 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CAS[illegible] [illegible]mere suit, custom made, in different pat[illegible]; ordered for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 [illegible]onroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-[illegible] breasted frock suit in latest style shades im[illegible]orted corkscrews, worth $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

[illegible]22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-[illegible] made suit, imported cassimere or [illegible] [illegible]orsted; ordered for $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 [illegible]onroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING [illegible] overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered [illegible] for $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., oppo[illegible] [illegible] Haverly's Theatre.

The Metropolitan National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

100 Washington-st.

Paid-in capital, $500,000. Authorized capital, $2,000,000. E. G. KEITH, President. S. A. KEAN, V.-President. H. A. WARE, Acting Cashier. W. D. PRESTON, Assistant Cashier.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1884.—This bank having been organized under the National Bank act to succeed to the deposit and exchange business of PRESTON, KEAN & CO., and having been duly authorized, have this day commenced the business of banking, and solicit and shall be pleased to receive accounts, and will give all interests intrusted to them prompt and careful attention.

E. G. KEITH,	DAVID PRESTON,
S. A. KEAN,	WM. DEERING,
T. W. HARVEY,	J. L. WOODWARD,
G. B. SHAW,	E. FRANKENTHAL,
F. W. HAYES.	Directors.

CROP NEWS.

Illinois.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—Farmers have taken advantage of the fine weather of the last two weeks in preparing their ground for the corn crop. Some have already planted a portion of their land, and should the weather continue favorable next week will see a large acreage in. The prospect for wheat is good for a fair crop. Oats look well, and a larger acreage than usual has been sown this year. Apples, pears, cherries, and small fruits will be abundant, and the prospect so far is good for one of the most bountiful seasons we have had for several years.

CLINTON, Ill., May 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—In De Witt County the crops generally are much better than is usual at this season. Over most of the territory winter wheat has started out remarkably, and will make 80 per cent of a crop. An unusual acreage of oats was sown, and the prospect for an immense yield surpasses that of any previous year at this season. The grass crop is equally as good. Plowing for corn is mostly completed, and some planting is done. The spring work perhaps was never before so forward at this season of the year. The ground breaks up in good condition. The fruit crop bids fair to be good in nearly all kinds.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 17.—[Special.]—In this county for the last two weeks the weather has been rather cool and drying, but very favorable to oats and wheat. The wheat crop gives great promise, as it is stooling out well. The oats yield promises to be very large. The seeding of the larger part of the corn crop has been accomplished. The ground proves to be in first-class condition, being mellow and light. The grass fields and pastures are doing finely.

URBANA, Ill., May 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The prospect for an abundant crop in Champaign County was never better than now. The acreage of oats sown is 50 per cent larger than ever before in the history of the county. Wheat and oats are very promising. The farmers generally are through planting corn. The ground, owing to the large amount of tiling done last year, is in very fine condition. Although 5,000,000 of tile were used in this county last year, the demand will be larger this season. The twenty-three tile-factories in the county are running to their full capacity.

Wisconsin.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—The outlook for spring grain is very favorable in this section. Wheat, oats, and barley are springing up rapidly and show a good, healthy appearance. The prospect for grass was never better at this time of year, and dairymen feel greatly encouraged over the season's prospect.

MONROE, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—Corn-planting is about complete throughout Green County. The acreage will not be materially increased over last year. Small grain is looking well. The frost Thursday has, to some extent, injured fruit, especially on low grounds.

DARLINGTON, Wis., May 17.—[Special.]—The corn crop is in very good shape. Small grains throughout the county are looking very fine and prosperous. The fall crops were never better at this season of the year. The prospects for an exceedingly large fruit crop are very flattering, if the frosts keep out of the way. We had a heavy white frost Thursday morning, but it did no damage to fruit so far as learned.

Indiana.

REMINGTON, Ind., May 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—In conversation with many of the leading farmers of Benton, Newton, and Jasper Counties during the last week THE TRIBUNE correspondent has learned that the spring thus far has been very favorable, and that as a consequence there has been a largely-increased acreage of oats sown, with about the usual area sown in flaxseed. Both crops are growing thriftily. Corn-planting has been in progress this week, many of the farmers having already finished, and the ground is in excellent condition for the seed.

The Southwest.

SHERMAN, Tex., May 18.—[Special.]—The western and southern portion of this county suffered a heavy loss to growing crops in the storm of the last few days, those portions of the county being visited with heavy hail which beat and cut down the growing crops.

A railroad official telegraphs from Fort Scott, Kas.:

Wheat in the Arkansas Valley looking well. Corn well up, but season backward. Prospects of crop excellent. Some of the corn near Missouri River had to be replanted on account of heavy rains. Corn acreage larger than last year. Low market keeps old corn from moving. Plenty yet in the country.

Nebraska.

WEST POINT, Neb., May 18.—[Special.]—All crops in the way of wheat, rye, and oats are doing finely. The warm rains are what was needed. Corn in many places is just putting in an appearance.

KRUPP'S NEW GUNPOWDER.

Krupp, the great gunmaker, has introduced a new kind of powder, which is deservedly creating quite a sensation among experts, inasmuch as it may lead to the disuse of the black powder. It is known under the modest name of brown powder, owing to its peculiar color, which resembles that of chocolate or cocoa, and owes its discovery to a mere accident. According to the reports on the trials hitherto made, the brown powder has a decided advantage over the black in producing a greater velocity, with an equal pressure of gas, and being applicable to guns of every calibre. The remarkable fact about it is that it explodes only in a tightly-closed space, while in the open air or in the powder box it ignites slowly and without explosion, although it is said to consist of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, like the black powder, the difference consisting in the relative proportions of these ingredients. It is supposed that the degree of carbonization of the wood from which the charcoal is made plays a prominent part in the new discovery, as the color of the powder seems to indicate; as also that the dangerous explosions in mixing and preparing it may henceforth be prevented. Of special strategic importance is the fact that the smoke of the brown powder is much thinner, and hence will more quickly disappear than that produced by the black powder. Trials are now making in all the larger artillery services on the Continent, and if they confirm the improvements claimed, there can be no doubt that the new invention may produce an entire revolution in the military world.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York, May 17.—Cotton—Future deliveries, after sales of 67,000 bales, closed firm: May, .15c higher than yesterday, the balance .09c higher.

Galveston, Tex., May 17.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 26 bales; sales, 31; stock, [illegible].

New Orleans, La., May 17.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 74 bales; gross, 74; sales, 700; stock, 103,395.

Memphis, Tenn., May 17.—Cotton—Quiet; 11¼c; receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, 345; stock, 25,000.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; sales, none; receipts, 200 bales; shipments, [illegible]; stock, 9,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 17.—Petroleum—The Petroleum Exchange assumed something of its old appearance this morning. The excitement had subsided to a great degree, a better feeling prevailed, and there was a marked falling off in the lobby attendance. The market opened strong at 80¼c, advanced to [illegible], when weakness in the New York stock market [illegible] a reaction and prices slowly declined to 77¼c, [illegible] rallied to [illegible], and at noon sales made [illegible]. Trading was limited during the morning, with the disposition manifested to buy rather than sell. No failures [illegible] reported, all sheets passing the clearing-house in good shape.

Bradford, Pa., May 17.—Petroleum—Crude [illegible]; total runs Friday, [illegible] bbls; total shipments, [illegible]; charters not reported; clearances, [illegible]. [illegible] Pipe Line certificates opened at 78¼c; [illegible] at 80c; highest price, 80¼c; lowest, 75¼c.

Cleveland, O., May 17.—Petroleum—Steady; [illegible] white, 110° test, 8c.

New York, May 17.—Dry Goods—The market was [illegible] in all departments, with a very light demand. [illegible] as Wall street affairs straighten out the con[illegible] improves. In clothing woolens were much [illegible] during the week than could have been expect[illegible] a further request is at hand.

[illegible], Ill., May 17.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12.

[illegible]nnati, O., May 17.—Whisky—Firm at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., May 17.—Whisky—Un[illegible].

Wilmington, N. C., May 17.—Turpentine—[illegible] at 30c.

[illegible] wrapper for Blackwell's Durham Long-Cut [illegible]. The foil, which effectively preserves [illegible] freshness and aroma of the tobacco, is stamped [illegible] silken surface. At the top is the triumphant [illegible] Bull, symmetrical in figure and lordly in [illegible]. Beneath are the Pyramids, on whose [illegible] ambitious sculptor is carving—not Excel[illegible] which is the same thing—Durham. Enjoy [illegible] design before passing it over to the [illegible].

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	May 17.	May 10.
New York	$146,370,317	$124,322,595
Boston	14,913,300	9,759,659
Chicago	8,081,084	8,045,701
Philadelphia	13,167,494	9,107,479
Baltimore	2,083,289	1,954,504
St. Louis	2,250,532	2,443,861
New Orleans	1,293,428	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago nominally 80c discount.

St. Louis par to 50c premium.

Cincinnati, 50c premium.

New Orleans, $1.00 to $1.50 premium.

Saturday was the first day since the tumble in stocks began in which there were no bad developments, and the feeling was very hopeful from the opening to the close. Financiers are by no means sure that all danger is past, but it is considered a great gain that we have got through one day without any serious failures, and that a good degree of confidence has been restored in the stock market. The steps taken by the New York banks and the Government have given great strength to the situation and the coming week will be entered on with courage. In this city the money market has been somewhat shaken up by the demoralization of speculators and the calling of loans, but there is still less occasion for alarm than at the beginning of the troubles. It is difficult to quote rates, since every transaction is regulated by the peculiar circumstances attending it. In general it may be said that plenty of money was obtainable Saturday for all legitimate purposes, but the banks were by no means anxious to lend for speculative purposes. They did not care to accommodate anybody but their own customers. Their quotations for call loans were 5@6 per cent, but considerable amounts of money were placed at 7. It is probable, however, that funds taken at that rate were used for speculation. Large amounts of currency have been shipped to the country in the last few days, but the orders Saturday were small. The confidence of the Western institutions in the Chicago banks has evidently been increased by the promptness with which their calls have been responded to. A good deal of currency has also been ordered to this city from New York, and the banks there have generally shipped whatever was wanted. There were no transactions in Eastern exchange of any consequence Saturday, but the rate was nominally 80c discount per $1,000.

There is no feature of the situation that looks more encouraging than the status of the country banks. It is very evident that they feel better. And it is also evident that in future they will trust the Chicago banks even more than they have in the past. There has been a growing tendency among these banks for some years past to leave their deposits with our institutions rather than send them to New York, and the events of the last week will confirm them in the belief that this is the best place for them. Their money will be thirty-six hours nearer home than in the metropolis, and it will not be loaned on stocks that are likely to shrink 50 per cent. The flurry will also teach the banks of Chicago the lesson of self-reliance and of prudence in the matter of deposits in the New York banks.

The banks of New York City emerge from the panic with their loan item lower than it has been since Dec. 1. The total cannot, however, be considered small yet. It was considerably smaller several times last fall. The decrease is very large as compared with the changes of ordinary weeks, but it is the general impression in New York that future statements will show a still greater liquidation. There is also a very large falling off in the deposits, as was to be expected at a time when everybody wanted all the cash he could get hold of. In spite of the decrease in the reserve, there is still a fair surplus over the amount required by law of the National institutions. The following are the items of the statement for the last week:

Loans	$320,639,800	Decrease,	$8,784,300
Specie	56,314,100	Decrease,	2,527,600
Legal-tenders	26,113,100	Decrease,	1,956,200
Deposits	317,200,700	Decrease,	12,621,500
Circulation	14,190,200	Unchanged.	
Reserve	82,427,200	Decrease,	4,483,800
Reserve required	79,300,175	Decrease,	3,155,325
Surplus reserve	3,127,025	Decrease,	1,328,425

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: The stirring events of last week have been so exhaustingly described in the public prints and are so fresh in the public memory that it would be a work of supererogation to do more than refer to them in this article. There are certain points, however, that invite comment. First of all, people with a lively remembrance of the panics of Black Friday and of 1873 are unwilling to admit that the scare of last week was by any means the simon-pure article, but rather a pinchbeck imitation—sufficiently like the real thing to produce pretty serious results, but not of the sort that spreads havoc in all branches of trade and commerce, upsets credits generally, and staggers the entire financial fabric of the country. There have been no files of marines in gunboats anchored off Wall street to protect Government property, no closing of the Stock Exchange with the accompanying stoppage of all business, and no widespread terror and dismay riding rampant over the whole country. As compared with the period referred to last week's disturbance was a hurricane in a horse-pond. Impolitic action upon the part of the banks, which threw the customary methods of the stock-brokerage business out of gear, and developed some weak spots in the speculative fraternity and among speculative houses, together with the suspension of two or three banking institutions, seem to make up the sum and substance of last week's troubles. So far as excitement went it was to a great degree the outcome of lying reports and sensational newspaper articles, and much more observable among the idle mob on the streets than within the walls of the Stock Exchange. Unquestionably the protracted decline which for nearly three years has been slowly purging stocks of false values has been of great service in averting a serious catastrophe. As prices have lately ranged the sudden panicky drop of 10 to 20 points could occur without depressing many properties considerably below their actual worth, and as a consequence, with vast sums of money waiting just such an opportunity, creating an active purchasing demand upon the part of investors, such a demand made its appearance at the end of the week, mostly in the shape of foreign orders, and was quickly responded to by a sharp advance in prices. How much of this purchasing is attributable to investors and how much to speculators it is not easy to say, but the presumption is that the former class is in the majority, and upon the truth of this presumption the future of the market greatly depends. While the shrinkage since 1881 has entailed upon very rich men untold losses, it is not impossible that the less wealthy have wholly escaped, though downright failures have been extraordinarily few. Nor are they likely to increase in numbers despite the recent shaking up should the improvement in the market be maintained, and it is for this reason we regard the investment-buying of so much importance. However, the so-called panic has been entirely local, being scarcely felt in financial circles of other cities and barely noticed in commercial and manufacturing classes anywhere. In this respect the trouble differs widely from previous catastrophes of this sort, and unless it should break out again in more formidable shape (which seems quite unlikely) it is reasonable to suppose that the danger is passed.

The following table shows the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last May 17	Last May 16
Canada Pacific	4,000	47¾	46¼	47¾	47¾
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton	300	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	2,151	118	116¼	118	111¾
C. C. C. & I.	[illegible]	40	38	40	[illegible]
Ches. & O.	100	8	8	8	[illegible]
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	1,000	16¼	15¼	16¼	14¾
Den. & Rio G.	2,711	11¾	11¼	11¾	10¾
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tenn. & Ga.	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	4¾	4
do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	1,341	[illegible]	123	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mem. & Chas.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	71	71	71	[illegible]
M. L. S. & W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]	12¼	[illegible]	12¼	[illegible]
Morris & E.	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash. & Chat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. & W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. & D. term.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roch. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bank statement, reserve decrease, $1,328,425.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 17—5 p. m.—United States 4½s, 113; United States 4s, 121½.

St. Paul, 75¼; Canadian Pacific, 48¼; Illinois Central, 127; Pennsylvania Central, 58¼; New York Central, 114; Erie, 16¼; seconds, 70; Reading, 18.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes, 78f 80c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were much less active Saturday, with a narrower range in the price fluctuations, but were unsettled and nervous enough to make it very difficult to catch their tone. The telegrams from the seaboard were reassuring, but people here were inclined to take a blue look at things on account of understood monetary stringency in certain quarters. It was reported that some banks in the country (including country cities such as St. Louis) were calling in their loans, and that a big bank and a little one here were doing the same thing. The last-named point caused the throwing on this market of a good deal of grain, with some lard, though it was done as quietly as possible; and the whole fact made many people apprehensive of much larger offerings in the near future. Some estimated that our receipts for the coming week will average not far from 100 cars wheat, 300 cars corn, and 200 cars oats per day, and feared that prices cannot be maintained under the increased pressure. This was the key to the situation Saturday in our markets, and it was all the more so as there was little doing on outside account to interfere with the march of the ideas entertained by home traders. As usual, the facts were exaggerated; it was rumored that Hutchinson had grown nervous, and was throwing stuff, though a little less freely than Friday, but the gentleman assured the TRIBUNE questioner that he had not sold a pound or a bushel, either cash or future, either of the two days. It is fair to presume that the situation was exaggerated, as there was no general unsettling of produce by the calling in of loans, the great mass of stuff in store being undisturbed by the voice of the discount clerk.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
May	$17.35	$17.35 @17.45	$17.30
June	17.47½	17.40 @17.45	17.40
July	17.60	17.50 @17.62½	17.50
Year	14.60	14.27½@14.35	14.27½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	$8.20	$7.97½@8.05	$7.97½
June	8.25	8.12½@8.20	8.12½
July	8.37½	8.27½@8.32½	8.25
August	8.47½	8.35 @8.47½	8.35

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$8.12½	$8.10 @8.20	$8.10
June	8.15	8.15 @8.20	8.15
July	8.27½	8.20 @8.25	8.22½
August	8.37½	8.30 @8.35	8.30

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	88	[illegible]	87
May	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	91¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	93¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	55¾	54¼@[illegible]	54¾
High-mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$1.07¾	$1.08¾	$1.11¼
No. 2 corn	55¾	56	57¾
No. 2 oats	41¾	41¾	41¾
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	19.05	19.07½	19.27½
Lard	11.67½	11.70	11.80
Short ribs	10.15	10.17½	10.37½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning. For the corresponding day a year ago the reports of shipments are defective:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	10,626	7,839	9,263	8,525
Wheat, bu	11,796	16,719	120,613	10,995
Corn, bu	51,508	84,080	197,824	344,329
Oats, bu	109,621	75,277	51,183	93,326
Rye, bu	14,010	6,171	9,800	4,331
Barley, bu	12,270	42,131	7,854	34,749
Grass seed, lbs	105,270	118,280	[illegible]	3,900
Flaxseed, lbs	80,000	48,170	14,800	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	42,100	4,000	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	368,000	272,200	1,153,847	250,570
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,819	540
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	412,940	800
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	72	122	1,080	1,225
Lard, lbs	636,800	191,200	709,300	89,626
Cheese, lbs	107,272	155,600	31,700	27,020
Butter, lbs	224,160	197,820	220,018	48,500
Live hogs, No.	14,491	12,397	3,584	3,157
Cattle, No.	5,173	5,543	2,791	3,085
Sheep, No.	2,571	932	300	145
Hides, lbs	296,730	182,800	322,600	65,200
Wool, lbs	61,550	43,098	26,570	5,757
Coal, tons	9,845	11,877	1,092	1,192
Lumber, m feet	11,464	7,312	4,288	3,581
Shingles, m	1,800	4,530	676	95
Salt, brls	4,000	1,300	4,873	1,442

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	..	3	5	8
Spring wheat	6	7	11	24
Corn	16	4	100	120
Oats	143	..	36	179
Rye	4	..	1	5
Barley	1	13	8	22
Totals	170	27	161	358

Also 2,500 bu rejected corn and 500 bu No. 2 oats, by canal. Total about 270,000 bu. Inspected out: 148,236 bu wheat, 107,264 bu corn, 126,217 bu oats, 44,092 bu rye.

The inquiry for vessel-room was rather light, and rates are steady at 1½@1¾c for corn and 2c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 30,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu rye, and 20,000 bu flaxseed.

The following were the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending May 17:

Pork, brls	5,272	Sides, other pkgs	497
Lard, brls	750	Shoulders, brls	78
Lard, tcs	7,265	Shoulders, tcs	657
Lard, other pkgs	6,400	Shoulders, bxs	423
Hams, brls	[illegible]	Shoulders, pcs	3,771
Hams, tcs	2,704	Shoulders, oth'r pkgs	[illegible]
Hams, bxs	1,422	Other product, pkgs	1,400
Hams, pcs	[illegible]	Total gross weight, lbs:	
Hams, other pkgs	151	Lard	3,748,540
Sides, brls	[illegible]	Hams	1,897,120
Sides, tcs	[illegible]	Sides	4,520,142
Sides, bxs	4,300	Shoulders	697,350
Sides, pcs	20,031	Other product	189,744

The following are the aggregates of exports of pork products from the Atlantic seaboard from Nov. 1 to May 10:

	1883-'84.	1882-'83.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	22,185,600	27,132,400	4,946,800
Bacon, lbs	193,307,465	254,756,513	56,489,098
Lard, lbs	100,498,681	134,154,316	34,658,535
Total	320,985,745	416,043,129	96,096,383

The following were the exports of the week ending May 10:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,245	2,192,685	2,818,545
Boston	289	1,477,120	720,225
Montreal	225	411,355	352,340
Philadelphia	122	1,130,000	381,340
Baltimore	30	610	129,080
New Orleans	34	6,510	[illegible]
Total	2,713	5,210,504	4,401,169
Previous week	2,745	5,218,620	4,308,138
Two weeks ago	2,404	5,476,825	5,332,991
Corresponding week 1883	4,340	5,805,163	5,109,600

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending May 10:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	[illegible]	277,434	139,742
Boston	[illegible]	61,746	72,553
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	124,459	40,330
Baltimore	1,017	290,597	292,073
New Orleans	1,497	[illegible]	295,975
Total	125,963	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two weeks ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week 1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,371,737

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	[illegible]	553,509	663,846
Continent	8,129	331,507	69,087
South and Central America	11,380	[illegible]	42,345
West Indies	14,130	[illegible]	3,874
British North Am. Colonies	2,050	[illegible]	1,205
Other countries	620	[illegible]	1,012
Total	153,083	884,085	779,171

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says the charges on handling grain in Chicago and Buffalo amount in the aggregate to more than 46c per ton, which is that much premium for the rail shipments to go around both Chicago and Buffalo. This charge alone is about one-quarter of the total transportation charge from Chicago to New York by water. The lake insurance on grain is paid by the owner of the grain, while the canal insurance on the grain is paid by the carrier. The carrier on the rail takes the risk of loss. These several incidental charges by the water route make the rail at the present rates the cheaper, if the interest on cost of property is computed for the difference of time of transit.

The representatives of the railroad interest have evidently computed all these items and have adjusted their tariff on grain with the hope of securing a goodly proportion of the about 18,000,000 bu of grain in the Ports of Chicago and Milwaukee, to be divided by the pooling arrangement between nine railroads composing the trunk-line pool. The storage and transfer charge at Chicago on grain evidently does not seem inviting to Far Western shippers, as during the year 1883 there were 43,030,207 bu of all kinds of grain passed through Chicago in transit from Western points that Chicago elevators did not receive, although counted in Chicago grain receipts and shipments for the year. The quantity of grain that goes around Chicago, Milwaukee, and Buffalo is unknown, but may be safely estimated at 50,000,000 bu more, or upwards of 90,000,000 bu.

S. Laughlin & Co. give the following as last week's movement of the principal breadstuffs. The stated receipts of wheat and flour should be materially reduced to allow for duplications:

RECEIPTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	88,000	91,000	411,000	644,000
Milwaukee	80,000	131,000	15,000	64,000
Duluth	21,000	61,000	....	....
St. Paul	14,000	71,000	3,000	10,000
Minneapolis	....	410,000	....	....
St. Louis	24,000	100,000	185,000	99,000
Toledo	3,000	34,000	71,000	3,000
Detroit	8,000	60,000	15,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	31,000	150,000	11,000
Cincinnati	12,000	24,000	78,000	40,000
Indianapolis	....	18,000	12,000	5,000
Total	264,000	1,030,000	952,000	885,000

SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago	96,000	852,000	1,009,000	830,000
Milwaukee	109,000	78,000	5,000	54,000
Duluth	18,000	75,000	....	....
St. Paul	18,000	27,000	3,000	8,000
Minneapolis	85,000	38,000	....	....
St. Louis	44,000	30,000	298,000	80,000
Toledo	3,000	267,000	122,000	12,000
Detroit	4,000	58,000	18,000	7,000
Kansas City	14,000	181,000	129,000	4,000
Cincinnati	9,000	6,000	63,000	28,000
Indianapolis	....	10,000	14,000	4,000
Total	405,000	1,559,000	1,651,000	986,000

SHIPMENTS FROM ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Points.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	37,000	330,000	269,000	131,000
Baltimore	....	344,000	322,000	8,000
Philadelphia	....	48,000	93,000	....
Boston	28,000	41,000	104,000	....
New Orleans	6,000	....	201,000	....
Total	73,000	763,000	989,000	139,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—100 sacks patent springs at $5.50; 250 sacks winters on private terms, and 400 sacks low grades at $1.90@2.15. Total equal to about 500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—15 cars bran at $12.00@13.00; 4 cars middlings at $15.00@17.00.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car No. 3 red at 90c; 6 cars at 90 @90c for No. 3 red and $1.09¼ for No. 2 do, outside point based on Chicago point at $1.09¼. Total about 3,500 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—4 cars No. 2 hard at 90@91c. Total about 2,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—15,000 bu and 16 cars No. 2 at 88¼@88c; 125,000 bu exchanged for June at 1¼@1½c difference; 5 cars at 50@55c for rejected on track and 90c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 25,000 bu.

CORN—8 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 54¾@54¾c; 22 cars high mixed at 57c; 1 car rejected at 51c; 101 cars at 53@54¾c for rejected on track and 55¼@55¾c free on board cars. Total about 77,000 bu.

OATS—12 cars by sample at 33¼@34c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33¼@35c free on board cars. Total about 170,000 bu.

RYE—4 cars No. 2 at 61c; 4 cars by sample at 62c for No. 2 on track and 63@64c free on board cars. Total about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—18 cars by sample at 73c for No. 2, 63@75c for No. 3 (outside for Scotch); 60@65¼c for No. 4, and 50c for No. 5. Total about 14,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales reported.

LARD—1,875 tcs at $7.95@8.05.

MEATS—100,000 short ribs at $8.10@8.20; 300 tcs sweet pickled shoulders on private terms; 40,000 lbs clear green bellies at 9c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Hurl, green, at 7@8c; hurl, common, 4@6c; inside and covers, pale and common, 2¾@3c; red-tipped do, 3c; green do, 3@4¼c; damaged, 2@4c; crooked, 2@3¼c; green, self-working, 5@6c; pale do, 4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 6@6¾c.

BUTTER—Trade was reported fair. Local consumers were the principal buyers, though there were some Eastern and Southern orders here. Prices were nominally steady, as follows: Creamery, fancy, 21@22c; do common to choice, 19@20c; dairy, fancy, 17@18c; dairy, choice, 15@16c; dairy, fair to good, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@8¼c; inferior, 7@7¼c.

CHEESE—A very good business is in progress. Local, Western, and Southern orders, though individually small, ran up to a liberal aggregate, and the following prices were very generally adhered to: Young Americas, full cream, 13¼c; do half cream, 10¼c; full cream cheddar, mild, 12¼@13c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12¼@13c; choice skimmed flat, 6@7c; skimmed, poor to good, 3@4¼c; damaged, 1@2c.

EGGS—Were in moderate supply and firm at 13@13¼c for fresh laid.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no change in the market—apples being quiet, oranges dull, bananas fairly active, lemons dull, and pineapples quiet at quotations: Apples, per brl, $[illegible]; choice, $[illegible]; Messina, $[illegible]; bananas, per bunch, $[illegible]; pine-apples, per doz, $2.00@3.00.

GROCERIES—Jobbers are doing a fairly satisfactory business. Sugars are in active demand and steady. Teas, sirups, and rice are also moving freely at very full prices. The demand for coffees does not improve and the feeling is not specially confident. We quote: Coffee—Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 13@15c; Rio, choice to fancy, 12@13¼c; Rio, common to good, [illegible]. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, [illegible]; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 6@6¼c; yellow, 5¼@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6¾c; Louisiana, 5@6¼c.

HAY—Timothy was in liberal supply and weak, with Iowa upland prairie firm.

HIDES—Were steady at previous prices. We quote: Light green salted, 8¼@9c; heavy cows, 8¼c; green salted calf, 13¼c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 9¼@11¼c; No. 2 green salted, 6¼c; damaged, No. 2, 7¼c; dry flint, No. 1, 16@18c. Branded and horn-hooked 20 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Trade continued good, both the city and country ordering freely. Prices were well supported all around. Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12c; 150 test, prime white, 10¼c; 175° test, headlight, 13¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10¼c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12c; Michigan test, prime white, 12c; Michigan test, water white, 14c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 62c; lard, No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 58c; linseed, boiled, 61c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 38c.

SEEDS—There was no special change, flax being $1.60, timothy $1.32@1.33 for prime, and clover $5.50@5.55 for prime.

TALLOW—Was dull, at 6¼c for city packers'.

WOOL—Was dull with coarse and one-fourth blood combing unwashed in good demand. We quote Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 22@23c; good do, 26@31c; medium, 33@35c; low do, 30@32c; coarse, 30@33c; good to prime medium tub, 30@33c; poor and coarse do, 25@28c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@23c; medium, 23@24c; low do, 20@22c; coarse, 18@20c. Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c; medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14@18c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less, and brighter clips 1@3c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at 1@3c less.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	5,806	20,019	2,614
Tuesday	5,544	14,627	3,057
Wednesday	4,836	15,457	2,528
Thursday	5,109	15,393	3,339
Friday	5,097	14,491	2,571
Saturday	1,300	7,000	1,500
Total	28,596	87,312	15,595
Same week last year	23,436	83,255	7,302
Week ending May 10	28,304	94,408	11,115
Shipments—			
Monday	1,641	3,048	151
Tuesday	2,073	3,742	458
Wednesday	1,716	4,151	1,063
Thursday	2,786	3,436	373
Friday	2,775	3,534	300
Total	10,995	17,970	2,342

The receipts for the last week were 5,000 cattle less and 4,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep more than for the corresponding week last year.

Hogs are 10@15c per lb cheaper than a week ago, and fully $1.50@1.60 cheaper than a year ago. Recently the quality has fallen off a little. The current receipts average about 68 hogs to the car-load.

The receipts of sheep have been larger than is usual to the season, but the arrivals included comparatively few prime mutton qualities, and for that class the extravagant prices of the previous week have been sustained. Of low grades, however, there were too many, and as the close prices were more than $1.00 per 100 lbs cheaper than the previous Saturday. Fat sheep are 75@$1.00 higher than a year ago.

CATTLE—Early in the week the market was favorable to sellers. It was active and buoyant Monday and maintained a firm tone until the close of trading Wednesday, since when the tendency has been to an easier condition. The weakening was ascribed to the financial flurry at the East (though that really had little to do with it) and to the fact that the receipts exceeded general expectations. At the modified prices there was a continued active movement, and at the end of the week sellers had the satisfaction of looking upon empty pens. Exporters were regular and liberal buyers, as were also the dressed-beef men and the Eastern shippers of live cattle. The range of prices for common to extra steers was $5.25@6.75. Few lots went below $5.50, nor was there much trading at over $6.60, while the larger number was taken at $5.75@6.35. Monday and Tuesday, when the market was strongest, it was thought that $7.00 might have been obtained for a few loads of extra beeves, but there was nothing on sale ripe enough to command that figure. There were only scattering sales of stillers, the supply being much less than for the week before. They sold at $[illegible] for cows, $4.25@5.00 for bulls, and at $5.60@6.75 for steers. A load of grade Herefords taken from the range last autumn and slop-fed at the Willow Springs Distillery, Omaha, reached the latter figure.

Butchers' stock averaged quiet, and showed a declining tendency from the start. The fact that grass natives and Texans are beginning to arrive has restricted the canning demand, and as supplies were greater than required by local butchers buyers had the advantage. Fat cows and heifers and useful little steers are not much lower than a week ago, but the more common grades are off at least 25c. From this time forward the increasing arrivals of common cattle may safely be counted on, and while no immediate decided depreciation in values is looked for the tendency is unmistakably downward. Cows and bulls sold largely at $4.25@4.75 and steers at $[illegible]. Scrubs went as low as $3.50@3.80.

Stockers and feeders were rather quiet all the week. Few outside buyers were here and not many orders were in hand, but the daily arrivals of suitable cattle were so very small that prices were sustained without much difficulty. Quotations are $4.25@5.10 for the former and $5.00@5.85 for the latter.

Texas cattle to the number of about 1,500 head were included in the week's receipts. The corn-fed sold readily enough and at satisfactory prices, but the grassers were slow and closed lower. Sales of the former were at $5.00@5.50 and of the latter at $4.25@4.75.

Saturday's market was very poorly supplied. Of the 1,300 received all but about 400 went direct to a dressed-beef firm. Under a fair demand the market was firm at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,600 lbs and upwards	$6.75@6.85
Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	6.30@6.60
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	6.00@6.20
Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.60@5.85
Butchers' stock—Poor to fair steers and common to extra cows for city slaughter, weighing 700 to 1,150 lbs	4.00@5.50
Stockers—Thinnish steers, weighing from 600 to 900 lbs	4.00@5.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	5.00@7.50
Milch cows	20.00@55.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 1¼c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—Prices are 10@15c lower than at the close of the previous week. Whatever of strength the market possessed was developed during the first half of the week. The subsequent feeling was one of depression. Financial troubles at the East and the unsettled tone of the market for hog product made buyers shy. Several withdrew from the market, and the operations of others were curtailed, so that during Thursday and Friday not far from 5,000 hogs accumulated in the pens. The quality of the offerings was scarcely as good as for the week before. Many smooth, even, well-assorted lots were to be seen, but the "rank and file" consisted of light, uneven, and mixed droves. Less than a fourth of the supply was taken by shippers.

There was a good demand Saturday and the market was stronger than Friday. The fresh arrivals added to the stale lots made a supply of nearly 12,000, but all merchantable hogs were closed out in good season at $5.35@5.80 for light and at $5.35@6.10 for inferior mixed to choice heavy.

SHEEP—There was an active demand throughout the last week for good to choice muttons, and for such the extreme high prices established the previous week were firmly held. The receipts were liberal, but they did not embrace enough of the light sort to satisfy the wants of exporters and the home trade. Low grades, on the other hand, came a little too freely, as sellers found to their sorrow. Prices kept up pretty well until the middle of the week, since when they have receded fully $1.00. Choice grades are not likely to be very plentiful for some time to come, but no one believes that present prices can long be sustained. The best washed sold at $7.25@7.50, while extra clipped fetched $6.40@6.50. From those figures sales ran down to $3.00@3.50 for inferior clipped and to $4.50 for low-grade wooled sheep. Spring lambs sold at $2.00@3.50 per head. The market for poor and common lots closed excessively dull and weak.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,300; consigned through, 325 cars; market steady and fair demand; fair to good native shipping steers, $5.65@6.50; Ohio stockers, $4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; consigned through, 17 cars; fair demand; lower rates; prospects very bad; fair to fancy, $3.50@4.80; good to choice, $5.25@5.70; spring lambs, $[illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; consigned through, 180 cars; fairly active; shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $5.60@5.75; good mediums, $5.90@5.95.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 17.—CATTLE—Nothing doing; receipts, 816 head; shipments, none.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 3,225 head; shipments, 3,100 head; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.05; Yorkers, $5.50@5.65.

SHEEP—Dull at yesterday's prices; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; firmer and 5@10c higher; native steers, 980 to 1,460 lbs, $5.25@6.10; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,140 head; firmer and 5@10c higher; lots 197 to 230 lbs, $5.05@5.40, mainly $5.15@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 17.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $4.25@5.65; packing and butchers, $5.30@6.00; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

EGGS—Weak at 12@12½c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,300 head; not enough supply to make a market, and only small local trade done.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,300 head; no market.

LUMBER.

The yard business is reported fair at the following prices:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$45.00@49.00
A and B, select, 1¼@2 inch	34.00@41.00
First, second, and third clear finishings	41.00@47.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12 inch	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C 6-inch flooring, D and M	28.00@35.00
A, B, and C flooring strips, rough	24.00@33.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12, 14, & 16 ft.	21.50
Siding, A, B, and C	15.50@21.00
Clear, A, B, and C beaded ceiling	18.50@31.00
Shingles, Standard A	2.60
Choice Star A	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; very small business. Flour, 10s@11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 7s 5d@8s; spring, 7s 3d@7s 8d; California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; club, 7s 8d@8s 3d. Corn, 5s 2d for new and 5s 4½d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 43s.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Beef dull; extra India mess, 85s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 43s 6d.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 61s.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 26s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—COTTON—In good demand; prices unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,100.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7d.

LONDON, May 17—5 p. m.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 24s 6d.

LONDON, May 17—5 p. m.—SPIRITS PETROLEUM—6¼@6¾d.

ANTWERP, May 17.—PETROLEUM—18¾d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Wheat quiet. Corn strong at 5s 2d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn strong. Weather in England seasonable.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Wheat not much doing. Corn strong at 5s 2d. Off coast—Wheat not much doing. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat not much doing. Wheat rather dull for the United Kingdom and Continent. Corn in fair demand. Pork, 73s. Lard, 43s 3d. Long clear sides, 44s; short clear, 45s. Beef, 85s for extra India mess. Tallow, 36s 3d. Cheese, 61s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—COTTON—Firm; futures firm: May, 11.50c; June, 11.63c; July, 11.81c; August, 11.94c; September, 11.65c; October, 11.13c; November, 10.94c; December, 10.94c; January, 11.00c; February, 11.10c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 12,000 brls; exports, 8,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.00@3.60; common to good extra, $3.50@3.75; extra Ohio, $3.60@6.00; St. Louis, $3.60@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spot lots firm; options opened ¼@¾c higher; later easier, fell back 1¼@1¾c, closing steadier with recovery of ¼@¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 95c; ungraded spring, $1.11¼@1.12¼; ungraded red, 70c@$1.15; No. 4 red, 93c; No. 3 red, $1.05; No. 2 red, May quoted at $1.01¼; June, sales [illegible] bu at $1.01¼@1.03, closing at $1.02¼; July, sales 1,080,000 bu at $1.03¼@1.05¼, closing at $1.04¼; August, sales 312,000 bu at $1.04¼@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¼; September, sales 160,000 bu at $1.05¼@1.06¼, closing at $1.05¾. Corn opened ¼@¾c higher, afterwards lost the advance, and closed with a recovery of ¼@¾c; receipts, 58,000 bu; exports, 1,000 bu; ungraded, 58@64c; No. 3, 60¼c; steamer, 63c; No. 2, 65c; No. 2 May at 62¼@63¼c, closing at 63¼c; June at 62¼@63¼c, closing at 63c; July at 63¼@64¼c, closing at 64¼c; August at 65¼@66¼c, closing at 65¼c. Oats ¼c lower; receipts, 81,000 bu; exports, 205 bu; mixed Western, 38¼@40c; white Western, 41@45c; No. 2 Chicago, 38c.

HOPS—In fair demand; steadily held.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; options advanced 10 points; trading dull and hardly enough to fairly establish prices. Sales: 1,000 bags Rio No. 7, June, 8.65c; 3,250 do July, 8.70@8.75c; 1,000 do August, 8.75c; 1,750 do September, 8.80c; October, 8.80@8.85c; December, 8.90@9.00c. Sugar dull and nominal; granulated, 7c. Molasses dull and barely steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, 79¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady; 6¾@6⅞ 11-16c.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 33@33¼c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower; 14@15c.

LEATHER—Quiet and unchanged.

WOOL—Dull and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; old mess, $17.50. Lard steady; Western steam spot, $8.42½; June, $8.40@8.45; July, $8.45@8.48; August, $8.52@8.57; September, $8.60.

BUTTER—Dull and weak.

CHEESE—Dull and in buyers' favor.

LEAD—Dull; common, $3.55@3.60.

Others unchanged.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 17.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull but steady; high mixed, 68@69c; steamer yellow, 67c; No. 2 mixed, 66@66¼c; steamer mixed, 65@66c; good no grade, 63@64c. Oats dull and easier; No. 1 white, 48@48¼c; No. 2 white, 46¼c; No. 3 white, 45¼c; No. 1 mixed, 43@43¼c; No. 2 mixed, 41¼@42c. At the call May No. 2 white oats sold at 44¼c, June at 43¼c, and year at 38¾c. Sales, 18,000 bu. Outside the call May sold for 44¼c, and later in the day June sold at 43¾c.

FLOUR—Dull, but steady; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.50@4.50; winter patents, $5.75@6.00; spring patents, $6.25@6.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; extra prime, $16.00; mess, $18.50@17.50. Lard quiet at 9¼c. Hams, 13@14c. Live hogs, 6@6¼c. Dressed hogs, 7¼@7¾c. Beef dull but steady; extra mess, $12.00; plate, $14.00; extra plate, $14.50. Fresh beef quiet; steers, 9@10c; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Quiet; creameries, 21@24c; imitation, 16@17c; best ladle, 15@17c; Northern dairy, 18@21c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,539 brls, 6,785 sacks; corn, 30,878 bu; oats, 21,178 bu.

LEATHER—Moderate demand for hemlock sole, with prices steady. Buenos Ayres, light, 23@24c; middle, 23¼@24c; heavy, 23@27c; good damaged, 21¼@22c. Common hides, light, 24@24¼c; middle, 23¼@24c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 22@23¼c; poor damaged, 19@20c. Acid, light, 23@24¼c; middle, 24@25c; heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 22@23c. Union crop is quiet but steady; light backs, 36@38c; middle backs, 34@36c; middle backs, heavy, 34@35c; light crop, 31@32c; middle crop, 31@32c; bellies, 18@19c. Calcutta buffalo leather is taken quickly on receipt and prices firm at 26@31 for light and middle and 26@28c for damaged. Rough upper continues quiet at 26@28c, as to quality. Rough calfskins are firm and stocks small; we quote [illegible]. Finished calfskins are quiet and steady at 80@90c, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather rule steady and in moderate demand: No. 1 bark-tanned buff, 18@19c; [illegible] leather, 30@33c; hemlock, 35@38c; wax, 20@21c; kip, 18@20c; splits, 23@26c; light buff, 14@16c; medium and heavy, 18@20c; grain, 11@15c.

HIDES—There is very little foreign stock on the market and not enough sales to base prices upon, but the tone is easier. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres 23@24c is considered a full quotation. Domestic hides are dull and concessions have to be made in order to effect sales. The best Western buff hides are quoted at 9¼c; heavy cows at 8¼@9c, and seconds and 8s at 7¾@8c per lb. Western dry hides are nominally 18@20c, and Southern at 15@18c. Tanned goat and sheep skins are selling in small lots at previous prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There is very little change in the market from last week. Some manufacturers are well supplied with contracts, but others are considerably behind last year at this time, and the business generally is backward. All kinds of heavy goods are receiving fair attention, women's pebble-grain are selling pretty well at an advance of 5@10c per pair. Kid and goat goods are still rather quiet, but the factories have orders enough to keep running for awhile. Children's shoes are slow of sale. Calf boots and shoes are in moderate request, and factories are supplied with orders which will keep them going for a few weeks. The rubber factories have started up with liberal orders and are beginning to ship goods. The advance in raw rubber strengthens the position of manufacturers, who are pretty well supplied with stock.

Duluth, Minn., May 17.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The markets on 'Change today were lower and but little disposition to buy was manifested. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 96c; No. 1 June, 96¼c; receipts, 21,819 bu; shipments, 171,139 bu; in store, 1,[illegible] bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 17.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and inactive; No. 2 red, $1.10 cash; $1.10¼@1.11 May; $1.10¼@1.12¼ June; 98¼@99¼c July; 97¼c August; $1.01¼@1.01¾ year—closing at inside figures; No. 3 red, $1.01 bid. Corn—slow and unsettled; 53¼@53¾c cash; 50¼@52¼c May; 51@51¼c, closing at 50¼c June; 51¾@51¾c, closing at 51¼c July; 52¼@52¼c, closing at 52c August. Oats easier at 33c cash; 32¼@33¼c June; 32¼c July. Rye dull at 60c bid. Barley unchanged.

LARD—Quiet; sales of special brand at $8.15.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.40 bid.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominal.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Lower at 74@75c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Very slow; unchanged; only small job trade.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

Toledo, O., May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; No. 2 red, cash, 98¼@99c; May, 98¼c; June, 98¾c; July, 98¾c; August, 98c; No. 2 soft, $1.05@1.07; No. 3 red, 94@95c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 58¼c; No. 2, cash or May, 56c; June, 57¼c; July, 58¼c; August, 59¼c; rejected, 51c; no grade, 51c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, cash or May, 35c; June, 35c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, cash, 98@98¼c; June, 98¼c; July, 98¾c; August, 98¼c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2, cash and May, 56c; June, 57¼c asked; July, 58¼c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2, cash, 35¼c; May, 35c bid; June, 35c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour firm; $3.50@3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, May, $1.08@1.08¼; June, $1.09¼@1.09¾; July, $1.09¼@1.10¼; August, $1.10¼@1.10¾. Corn lower; closed steady; No. 3 mixed, 61¼c; No. 3 yellow, 62@62¼c; steamer, 62c; high mixed, 65c; sail yellow, 64¼c; sail mixed, May, 63@63¼c; June, 60¼@61¼c; July, 61¼@62¼c; August, 62¼@63c. Oats firm, with a moderate demand; No. 3 mixed, 37¼c; No. 3 white quoted 40¼c; No. 2 white, 41@41¼c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard quiet; refined $9.00@9.25; butchers' loose, $7.75@8.00.

EGGS—Quiet but steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2, 88¼c; May, 88¼c; June, 90¼c; July, 92¼c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 55c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 white, 36@36½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; inactive; No. 2 spring, 70c; May, 69c; No. 3 spring extra 64c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.40 cash and June; $17.55 July. Lard—Prime steam, $8.15 cash and June; $8.22½ July.

HOGS—Higher; $5.10@5.80.

BUTTER—Weak; choice creamery, 21@22c; fair to good, 19@20c; best dairy, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Lower; new cream, 12@13c.

EGGS—Steady; 12@12¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu; barley, 1,700 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 17.—FLOUR—Dull and easy.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher but quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.01 bid; May, $1.01@1.01¼; June, $1.02¼@1.03; July, $1.03¼@1.03¾; August, $1.01¼@1.02. Corn—Western higher but dull; mixed, spot, May, 60¼@61¼c; June, 60¼@60¾c; July, 61@62½c. Oats firm; Western white, 41@44c; mixed, 38@40c; Pennsylvania, 40@43c. Rye quiet at 69@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.16.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull; cotton, 11-64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain, 2d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,296 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 1,600 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 47,500 bu; corn, 75,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 17.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, $1.04@1.05. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 59c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 36¼@37c. Rye steady; No. 2, 70c. Barley nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $17.50. Lard dull; $7.90. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6¼c; short ribs, 8¼c. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

Detroit, Mich., May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; cash, May, June, and July, $1.03¼; August, 99¼c sellers; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¼c bid; No. 2 white, 95@98c; receipts, 1,600 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, cash, 56c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2, 36c sellers; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

A TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—The stockholders of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company, of Baltimore, yesterday unanimously elected the following officers: President, Anthony W. Dimock; Vice-President, Robert Turner; Secretary and Treasurer, J. G. Case; General Superintendent, G. S. Mott; Attorney, Francis P. Stevens. It was stated that the company was in a prosperous condition.

A terrible feature of rheumatism and neuralgia is their tendency toward the heart. In this stage patients are generally given up; but Athlophoros seems to be master of these diseases even after they have assumed that dangerous form. Mr. Alexander Pelcher, New Haven, Conn., after writing about his own wonderful cure by Athlophoros, says: "I recommended it to a man the doctors gave up to die with rheumatism of the heart and it cured him."

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee—Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc., Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 a. m.; also, Saturdays at 8 p. m. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil. Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	§ 7:30 a m	§ 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'gr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	10:15 a m

aDaily. §Daily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. "Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Line."

Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av., near Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette & Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Reclining Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 112 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil'phia, Buffalo, Pittsb'g Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 5:05 p m	* 8:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:20 p m
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on nearest Agent of the company, or address N. A. BRINKER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Judge William Barge, of Dixon, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Ex-Senator R. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. Columbus Delano, of Columbus, O., and D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), of Toledo, O., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society will be held in Chicago, beginning tomorrow. The sessions will be in the Methodist Church Block. A banquet will be tendered the society by the medical profession of Chicago at the Grand Pacific Wednesday evening.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League held a meeting in the Probate Court-room yesterday afternoon, at which an invitation was extended to Col. Fred Conkling, of New York, brother of Roscoe Conkling, to address the council on the occasion of a picnic to be held during the second week of June.

Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" drew out the largest crowd that ever gathered at the Chicago Driving-Park yesterday afternoon, there being 29,287 adults and 12,112 children, making a total of 41,499. The immense throng actually took possession of the track, and it was impossible for Buffalo Bill to give any exhibition shooting, for fear that somebody might be shot.

While George Stuckinger and a party of friends were enjoying themselves at a boarding-house kept by Stuckinger at No. 78 North Desplaines street early yesterday morning Simon Davenport, Charles Huickel, and Samuel Booth entered and endeavored to impose their presence upon the party. The unbidden guests were invited to leave, whereat the latter poured a torrent of abuse upon Stuckinger. A boarder named George Vinegar came to the rescue and aided the proprietor in an attempt to eject the intruders. One of them then drew a pocket-knife and made a vicious slash at Vinegar's right arm, leaving a cut four inches in length and almost severing it. Vinegar was taken to the County Hospital and the three men were locked up at Desplaines Street Station. It is not yet known which one of them did the cutting.

THE M'KEAGUE JURORS.

HOW THEY SPENT SUNDAY.

The McKeague jury made part of the congregation at St. James' Episcopal Church yesterday morning. They were all present except Messrs. Clough and Kussell, who were indisposed and who remained at the hotel. At 10:15 the ten jurors, headed by Bailiff Johnson, started from the Revere House up Dearborn avenue to Huron street, thence to Cass street, where the church is situated. Messrs. Darrow and Smith were in the lead. The small detachment walking in pairs attracted considerable attention. The faithful, who were also wending their way to church, were surprised at their appearance and stopped to inquire who they were. At the church entrance the relatives of some of the jurors were awaiting their arrival, and there Bailiff Johnson wished that he had more eyes, since it was his duty to watch his men. One of them recognized his mother, and another his sister, and embraces followed as a matter of course. The others meanwhile filed into the church, and the officer was compelled to remind some of the jurors that another time would be better suited to affectionate greetings. The men listened with great interest to the sermon, after which they marched quietly back to their quarters. Their appearance indicates that they were in good health, and well taken care of. The only cause for complaint has been that they do not get enough exercise.

THE WOOL-GROWERS.

THE CONGRESS TO OPEN TODAY.

The great majority of the delegates to the Wool-Growers' Convention arrived in the city yesterday. Ohio leads with the biggest delegation, fully 100 representatives being present from that State. Among them are ex-Secretary Delano, President of the National Wool-Growers' Association; J. C. Stevens, Vice-President of the Ohio Association; and David Harpster, the wool king. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE had a talk with them and found them red-hot over the defeat of the Converse bill. They said they had no hope of getting any relief from this Congress, but they were determined to see to it that the right kind of men are elected to the next Congress. If relief is not afforded and the tariff of 1867 restored then wool-growing will cease to exist in the older States, for the farmers will be driven out of the business. By taking a stand at this meeting for an adequate protection of their industry they hope to so influence public opinion that the National Convention of both parties will pronounce in their favor through the platforms. At any rate, they propose to serve notice on both political parties that they must receive suitable consideration.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

Col. F. W. Parker, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, entertained the members of the Englewood Union Veteran Club at his new residence in Normal Park Saturday evening. Mrs. Parker gave some amusing and characteristic recitations, and two of the colored Normal students sang some of their Southern melodies, which pleased the veterans.

The Veteran Club will hold a public memorial service the evening of Decoration-Day at Normal Hall. Gen. I. N. Stiles will deliver the address, and something out of the usual line may be expected. Capt. H. A. Parker will deliver an address at Morris, Ill., Decoration-Day before the Grand Army Post of that place.

The Cosmopolitan Club, a new social club organized at the Rock Island car-shops, opened their new and commodious rooms at No. 5032 State street Saturday evening.

Mr. John Vreeland, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, has gone to Topeka, Kas., on a two weeks' vacation.

The Rock Island Railroad Company will change their time-card next Sunday, at which time they will put on three additional trains each way between Blue Island and Chicago. A monthly ticket allowing the owner to ride as many times a day as he chooses now costs only $3.75 to Englewood and $5.85 to Blue Island.

A meeting was held last night in the Methodist Church by the Citizens' League, at which addresses were delivered by C. C. Bonney, the Rev. L. P. Mercer, Andrew Paxton, James Badenoch, and A. R. Palmer. The petition of the saloon men for an ordinance by which a license could be granted for Sixty-third street was strongly denounced.

Yesterday morning at the Baptist Church a series of resolutions were read by the pastor, the Rev. W. D. Elsdon, condemning the action of the Driving-Park Directors in opening the race-course Sunday. The resolutions were adopted by a full vote of the congregation.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Archbishop Feehan administered the rite of confirmation yesterday morning and afternoon. The Archbishop arrived about 10 o'clock and was met by an escort of about 700 men, composed of the Irish societies of South Chicago and the members of the Roman Catholic churches. Services were held in the Polish Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock. At 1:30 p. m. the procession was reformed in front of the church under the command of Grand-Marshal B. Conway, and the Bishop was escorted to SS. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, where services of a similar character were held. The procession included a detachment of the Hyde Park police, brass bands, and Irish societies and church members in full regalia.

THE RAILROADS.

The Transformation of the Transcontinental Association into a Money Pool.

The Transcontinental Association meets in this city next Wednesday to complete the reorganization of the association, which is to be a money pool hereafter. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* gives the following account of what was accomplished at the St. Louis meeting last week and of how the new arrangements will affect the Northern Pacific:

Vice-President and General-Manager Oakes, General-Freight-Agent Hannaford, and Chief-Clerk Kinnan, of the passenger department of the Northern Pacific, returned yesterday from Kansas City and Omaha. Mr. Oakes after leaving St. Paul several weeks ago went direct to New York, from whence he went to St. Louis and attended the meetings of the Transcontinental Association at that place. The meetings were in every way harmonious. The basis for a new money pool was established and a committee appointed to prepare the necessary details consequent upon the formation of such an organization. As far as the Northern Pacific is concerned, said Mr. Oakes, the new pool is simply a reorganization of the old association. The old association to the Northern Pacific was a money pool, as that company received a percentage of the total California business for keeping out of that territory and confining itself to Oregon. With the other roads, however, the association was solely organized for the maintenance of transcontinental rates. The reorganization into a money pool will affect them only, as the Northern Pacific will, for the present at least, continue under the present order of things. The committee appointed has in charge the matter of percentages, and will report at the adjourned meeting to be held in Chicago May 21. Mr. Oakes said the general impression at the St. Louis meeting was that the committee's report would be favorably received, and the reorganization into a money pool effected. Questioned concerning other matters, Mr. Oakes said there was nothing of moment occurring. He did not believe the report that the Union Pacific had made a formal bid for a lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation. That organization, he said, was increasing its earnings right along and was not in the market. He anticipates no trouble between the Oregon Road and the Northern Pacific, and says everything will work as harmoniously and as pleasantly in the future as it has in the past. The April earnings of the Northern Pacific, Mr. Oakes said, gave universal satisfaction in the East, and everybody is now satisfied that the road will earn fully as much as was estimated before its completion by Mr. Oakes himself.

The Secret of the Success of President Rutter, of the New York Central.

A Washington gossip says: I heard a very good anecdote a day or two ago from Chauncey Depew about Rutter, now the President of the New York Central Railroad. Commodore Vanderbilt picked Rutter up when he was acting freight agent on the Erie Railroad. He was paid $15,000 to go over to the Central and take charge of their transportation business. Rutter was a slim young fellow with a ruddy face and a prematurely gray mustache, and he never got over being surprised with himself at his remarkable growth in the railroad business. There came up a decidedly knotty problem one day not long after he took hold of the Central's business. Rutter did not know what to do, and so he walked into the Commodore's office and stated the case to the old gentleman. Said the Commodore: "Jim, what does the railroad pay you?"

"Fifteen thousand a year, sir."

"What for?"

"For taking charge of the transportation business."

"Well, then, if we pay you for that why do you come to me? Do you want me to earn your salary for you?"

Rutter took the hint. He went right out, made a decision in the knotty problem, realizing that if he wasn't competent for the duties the company would make short work with him, and if he was competent it required difficult problems like that in question to show his competency. From that time until he became President of the great corporation he never asked anybody's advice about his action. He did what he did, shouldering the responsibility, and expected to stand or fall by it. So it happens that this man is now President of one of the greatest corporations in the world.

Railway Earnings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—[Special.]—In spite of the flurry and depression in other branches of business, all the railroad companies centering in this city report an increase in earnings as compared with the same time last year. The largest increase was experienced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road, the former's earnings having been $458,000, against $448,000 for the second week in May, 1883, or an increase of $10,000. Passenger traffic continued unusually heavy during the week, and there was a marked improvement in freights. The earnings for the week with which a comparison is made were exceedingly large; so that an increase is particularly gratifying. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western earnings for the week were $21,740, against $18,825 for the corresponding week of 1883. Its freight traffic has been unexpectedly heavy and of a profitable class. The Lake Shore has put six miles of new steel in place on its Northern extension this season, and has an additional six miles of bed nearly ready for the rail. A continuation of this progress means a line completed and in operation into Ashland by the 1st of September next.

Miscellaneous Items.

S. H. Brown, late Roadmaster of the Chicago & Northwestern Road between Galena and Lancaster, has been appointed to a similar position between Elroy and Winona.

The general freight agency of the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis will be abolished June 1, and M. Knight, the present General Freight Agent, will become Commissioner of the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy pool.

Honigmann's fireless locomotive, with the caustic-soda condenser, has been used regularly since March 31 for passenger traffic between Stolberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, and Wurfelen. The locomotive when charged, it is found, will go for twelve hours.

Contractors in charge of the erection of the West Shore Railway shops at Frankfort, N. Y., work on which was suspended last December, have received instructions to resume work and complete the shop, foundry, and boiler-house in six weeks. A large force will be put to work this week.

The black eye given the Seney syndicate in a financial way is the death-knell of the scheme to extend the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington, Ill., to Peoria. The survey has been made and the route practically located, and this is probably as far as the enterprise will go, at least for some years.

A special train left Delphos, O., yesterday carrying the train-dispatchers, operators, office furniture, papers, etc., of Superintendent Vandegrift, Superintendent of the Toledo, Delphos & Cincinnati Road, to Bluffton, Ind., the headquarters of this division having been moved to Bluffton by orders of Receiver Craig.

At Sioux City, Ia., Saturday, 150 employés of the Milwaukee & St. Paul came in from Dakota and began laying track on the disputed right of way, just ahead of the track laid by the St. Paul & Omaha men. Injunctions were got out by both companies, and by the Sioux City & Pacific, in front of whose depot the track was laid. The Milwaukee folks got down two blocks of track, reaching their own grounds, before service of the last injunction.

Land sales of the Union Pacific continue to show a large increase over the sales of previous years. The April sales upon the Kansas Pacific Division were 42,931 acres, amounting to $201,500, against 25,149 acres and $110,307 in April, 1883. For the first week in May the sales of this division reached a total of $126,000. From Jan. 1 to April 26 the sales upon the main line of the Union Pacific have been 771,533 acres, of the value of $1,801,719. During the same period last year the sales amounted to 147,007 acres, for which $528,705 was realized. This shows that during the first four months of the present year the land sales upon both divisions have been $2,399,400, against only $832,400 for the corresponding months of 1883.

The announcement that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is to build a fine new depot on the South Side, at Milwaukee, is received with universal public satisfaction in that city. President Mitchell says that the new depot is to front on Reed street sixty feet and extend westward along the south line of Oregon, a distance of 750 feet, to Greenbush street. The remainder of the space between the depot building and Florida street, ninety feet wide, is to be covered with iron train-sheds, similar to those of the Canal Street Depot in Chicago. In fact, the general style and arrangement of the new structure promises to be similar to the Chicago depot where St. Paul trains land. Some real estate remains to be purchased and the plans have to be approved by the Directors of the company at their meeting in Milwaukee two weeks hence before work can be commenced. It is expected to have the structure under roof by fall. The new depot building will do away with the present delays in switching.

A CHINAMAN FATALLY SHOT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 18.—[Special.]—This afternoon a number of Chinamen were congregated in Ah Long Wo's laundry when Quong Sing Wo, from Lincoln, exhibited a large-sized revolver, which was loaded, and while the weapon was in his hands it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the left breast of Long Wo, passing through the region of the heart, and striking another Chinaman named Ling Tsu in the shoulder. The injuries of Long Wo will prove fatal.

KILLED HIS SON.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., May 18.—George H. Slyer killed his son, Solomon Slyer, aged 22, at their home near Trenton this morning. Cause, family troubles.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

THE PULPIT.

The City Pastors Join in a Vigorous Denunciation of Sunday Horse-Racing.

Dr. Thomas Criticises the Motives of the Plan—Bishop Cheney Wants a Day of Rest.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder Pictures Where It Will End—Other Speakers in the Same Vein.

THE REV. MARTIN CADY.

The Puritan Sabbath Preferable to that of Continental Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Martin E. Cady, of Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, preached yesterday morning on "The Sabbath," taking as his text:

So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.—*Psalms*, xc., 12.

He said that greed and license were now trying to gain another day out of the workingman for only six days' pay. The Driving Park Association had decided to have Sunday races, but when the daily newspapers published their largest editions that day and people lay in bed reading them instead of going to church; when 25,000 people frequented the theatres and base-ball games, gambling-halls and brothels were in full swing, why should there be a special protest against this, unless it were on account of the miserable defense made by the backer of the proposal? A man's first duty in the matter was to keep the Sabbath himself, and then with consistency he could oppose all attempts at its desecration. The Puritan Sabbath, with all its intolerance, was better than the Sunday of Continental Europe which is now trying to get a footing here. It was the apathy of Christians that contributed in no small measure to keeping open the 4,000 saloons which made the Sabbath the most hellish day of the week, and it was a reproach to the churches that base-ball had been played Sundays at the Lake Front, almost without protest. It was only the brazen insolence of the Driving Club's decision that had aroused public sentiment and had made the voice of the people heard. Christians, however, had put themselves so much into the hands of their opponents through apathy and indifference that now all they could do was to remonstrate.

A petition protesting against the club's action was largely signed in the vestibule after service.

DR. THOMAS.

Horse-Racing the Outgrowth of a Doubtful Experiment.

In his sermon yesterday Dr. Thomas dealt at length upon the proposed public races to be given by the Chicago Trotting-Park Association. He said:

"And now, after these general reflections, let us come nearer—note some of the influences that are afflicting the social life, the morals of our own city. There are so many of them that all may not even be alluded to in this hour, and hence let us fix our attention upon the one fact of the steady encroachments that are being made upon the Sabbath-day. When I came to this city, nearly fifteen years ago, such a thing as a theatrical performance Sunday was not even thought of. Public opinion would have revolted at the idea. After the great fire, when our people had been taken out of their steady-going ways, had been thrown into unusual excitement, placed under great burdens, the first approach to public Sunday amusements was going to Sunday evening concerts and theatrical performances by our German fellow-citizens. It was noted with some surprise at the time and met with protests from the pulpit and, I think, from some of the daily papers. But we soon got used to these performances, and when public opinion had reached a state of sufficient tolerance the next step was to open first one then another of the higher-class places of amusement, and in a short time every theatre in the city, the best and the worst, gave regular Sunday evening plays. Now they are all open, and may have Sunday afternoon matinées. But things did not stop here. Public opinion had been lowered, and with this condition of tolerance the next step was to open the base-ball grounds for public games; and now, the last and most offensive of all, is the formal vote of the Directors of the Driving Park to inaugurate public Sunday races. This last movement is, I say, the worst, the most offensive, for several reasons. It is the first instance, so far as I know, where anything of the kind has been formally decided upon by the unanimous vote of a corporation, and the action justified by an appeal to the public sentiment of the community. The opening of theatres Sunday evening was timid and half regretful at first. It was a gentle venture—a feeling of its way into public tolerance. From this it grew into a most general acceptance; even now the managers of our higher theatres are free to admit their dislike of the custom, and even wish that in some way it might cease. They do not advocate it; the best theatrical troops will not consent to play Sunday, and the present condition of affairs in this form of amusement is rather apologetic than defiant.

"But the Sunday races do not come in any such modest way. The Directors of the Trotting Park open by unanimous vote to have them, and they assume that the public of our city will not only justify their action, but that it even asks for it. 'In no place,' says Mr. Hesing, is the growing tendency towards Sunday amusements to be better observed than in this very city.' Mr. Hesing, after referring to the plays and festivals in France, Germany, and the bull-fights of Spain, says that 'in New Orleans horse-racing Sundays is attended by the élite of that quaint old city,' and asks parenthetically, 'Why should this city, with its otherwise boasted enterprise, be behind its sister cities in realizing the progress that has been made in this direction.' The same gentleman says further: 'It is my honest opinion that Sunday races will meet with the approval of the great majority of the 700,000 people of this city, and would prove a great financial benefit to the association.' Now, then, you, my friends, are proud of Chicago and its grand achievements, and are jealous of its reputation, but I trust our admiration rises to something higher than to see our city aspiring to the glory of New Orlean in horse-races Sunday. Mr. Hesing is not mistaken, probably, in supposing that Sunday horse-racing will bring to the Trotting Association a large revenue—that's what the board is looking to, but they can hardly be credited with such an unselfish desire for the public good as to open their races for the benefit of the rising generation, and I fail to see how any one can hope for good results, or see how the public morals can be improved by any such public sport as horse-races given the day of rest and worship."

BISHOP CHENEY.

The Sabbath Was Made for Man.

Bishop Cheney preached to a large congregation at Christ Church last night on the subject, "Shall We Patronize Sunday Racing?" selecting for his text:

The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.—*Mark*, ii., 27.

He said that those who destroy arrest more attention than those who build up, but if the process of destruction is gradual no excitement is produced. It was chiefly in the imperceptible and quiet way that the Sabbath was being attacked, and it was slipping away from us little by little.

The Bishop then spoke of the secular value of the Sabbath to the individual, physically and intellectually, and its paramount value to the community. All the sleep that a man could get could not compensate for the tear and wear of six days of toil—it required the divinely provided rest day to give the needed recuperation.

Ruskin has said that a rest in music, though having no musical quality in itself, has the making of music in it. Such is the Sabbath to the mind. The man who works at his place of business Sunday is weakening his intellectual power for future work—killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; and ten times more insanity arises from this cause than has ever sprung from religious revivals.

Lying in bed Sundays or abstaining from ordinary work does not tend to intellectual development, as a man is bound to worry if he is at home lazy all day. Spending the day in religious exercises and deeds of charity makes the best break that a man can have, as it changes the whole current of thought and lifts the mind out of its cares. In a city like this where everything is carried on at such high pressure the Sabbath is an absolute necessity.

This land never saw such high moral purity and official honesty as when the Sabbath was strictly guarded by the Puritans of New England, but immigration has brought us a civilization inherently antagonistic to what we inherited. Dance, song, revelry, billiard-hall, theatre, and saloon have all made their insidious inroads on the Sabbath, and now the Driving Club of Chicago bears the unenviable character of being the first in this country to demand that the Sabbath be given to races. The movement has been condemned by even the sporting press, and all men loving purity, honesty, and moral worth should help to restore the old-fashioned Sabbath by signing petitions and protesting against the outrage in every way.

THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE.

Replies to Criticisms and Personal Observations.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge preached last evening at the Third Presbyterian Church on "Sunday Races and the Morals of Our City." His text was:

If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do?—*Psalm* xi., 3.

After giving a short introduction, in which he briefly referred to the newspaper criticism which his former discourse on a similar topic had called forth, the preacher proceeded at once with his theme. He said it had been stated that numerous blunders had been made in his former address, and he was not surprised that the figures had been astounding. As to the correctness of his remarks, he was willing to affirm that they were true, and, if anything, below the actual estimate. There were 30,000 women living in open professional sin in Chicago, and he could prove it. Instead of women who were engaged in the fearful occupation being between the ages of 15 and 30 they would range from 12 to 50, and there were scores of women 60, 70, and 80 years of age who had no other idea than ruining young girls. And the Mayor of this great city, who could prevent much of the sin, heeded it not, was an honored guest at the best houses. The police statistics from one station-house showed that there had been 3,629 women arrested, of which number 1,182 were for drunkenness and 819 for being inmates of houses of ill-fame. There were 1,197 American, 886 Irish, and but 71 Scotch women in the list.

With a City Administration that cared for nothing but votes, with 37,000 arrests during the year, with 3,100 saloons, with gambling hells in all the principal streets openly defying the law, and which other cities abated or drove to their dark holes, unless the church did something, what would the condition of Chicago be in fifty years from now? On the head of all this comes the announcement that the Chicago Driving-Park Association had decided to have racing Sunday. As an excuse the President of the Board of Directors had stated that Europe had her bull-fights. So, according to the papers, the resolution for Sunday racing was passed unanimously. But this was not so. B. H. Campbell and J. W. Fernold had stated that they were not present at the meeting, and if they had been they would not have voted for the measure. G. G. Newberry was not a Director. The names of those men who had voted for Sunday racing should be remembered as the enemies of the city. It had been said that the movement was for the financial benefit of the association. "Then," said the speaker, referring to those who voted for it, "let their names be engraved on some monument as patriotic lovers of humanity who would coin their money out of reeling brains, lost virtue, and our city's shame."

Continuing in the same strain, he said the race-course was a carnival of drunkenness and gambling, to say nothing of licentiousness. In referring to the personnel of the members of the board who voted for Sunday racing, he said the President was of noble parentage, J. J. Gore and his partner were whisky men, and the other names could not be found in the directory. The church did not demand that the State should force men to attend religious services nor try to stop healthful recreation. It never sought to lay one burden of oppression on the working classes, but quietly labored to bring men to God. The wheels in the factories were still on the Sabbath-day, the merchandise was covered on the shelves—not because the church demanded it, but because it met the requirements of society. The civil law demanded observance of the Sabbath, and the idea of individual liberty was simply revolution. Woe to the man who defiled Sunday by the ribaldry of the saloon and the moral filth of the race track. The President had stated that no whisky should be sold within the gates. That was not necessary, as plenty could be found outside, and as there were three whisky men on the board that part of the enterprise was not likely to suffer. In the same breath the President stated that extra police would be secured. What for? Probably to take care of the moral and sober men. If the bad element were taken away the races would not be a success. And these were the men who called themselves the friends of the workingman. The burglar and the highwayman were better friends than these hypocritical moneymakers, who enticed the workingman from his family, took away his earnings, then his reason, then his purity, robbed him of his manhood, to say nothing of the ruin of his soul. "Put the saloon, the gambling hell, and the brothel altogether," said the preacher, "and you have a true picture of the race-course."

In concluding, the speaker called for aid from all reputable men of all religious beliefs, as they valued the honor and intelligence of the city, to protect it against the wanton insult, as he termed it, that public sentiment might be so strong against these assasins of our morals that they would be dropped into their graves too deep to be ever resurrected.

THE REV. H. M. SCUDDER.

A Physical Necessity as Well as a Moral Law.

The Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., preached at Plymouth Congregational Church, Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, last night on "Sunday Horse-Racing" choosing the following text:

If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lort, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words.—*Isaiah*, lviii., 13.

In respect to the Sabbath the speaker said there were certain questions that confronted them, and if they recognized the authority of the Bible they must see what it had to say about them. They must make up their minds from it and never deflect, what this man or that man should say. The question presented first was whether the Sabbath was of Jewish institution and was to be observed by them alone, or whether it was perpetual and intended for all men. The Sabbath was reënacted at Sinai, but it was appointed long before then at the close of the creation, when there could have been no Jews, as Adam and Eve were the only members of the human race living. It was then that God blessed and sanctified it. Even Noah kept it, sending out doves three times within seven days. No manna fell in the wilderness for the people of Egypt that day. Why was the Sabbath instituted at the creation? In order that it should be universally and perpetually obligatory.

The Sabbath is mentioned in the Decalog but it says "Remember the Sabbath," showing it existed long before and proved that it was not for one time, but for all. It was reaffirmed by Jesus Christ in order to rescue it from superstition. The Sabbath was linked with the birth of the world, with the birth of revelation, and with the birth of resurrection. Instead of being abrogated it was universally and perpetually obligatory. Nocturnal rest was not enough for man. Physiological laws demanded its observance, and its effect could be observed in cattle and horses as well as in man. In former times, when there were no railroads to bring cattle to the market, it was the custom to bring them in droves on foot, and herders had discovered that better time could be made and that the cattle could be brought in in better condition when they were given their Sunday rest than when it was denied them. The day was to be observed fittingly by diverting the mind from its usual channels of thought and by giving rest to the body. Things that were perfectly lawful other days were not lawful Sunday. The Jews held that nothing whatever should be done that day, but Christ had shown that works of mercy and that deeds which could not be done other days were lawful.

The flood-gates of Sabbath-breaking are now open, the preacher went on, and the floods are pouring in. The Chicago Driving-Park Association has just decided to hold Sunday races. Some may have read the address of the President, Mr. Washington Hesing. He rejoices in the increasing tendency toward Sabbath amusements, rejoices that Chicago is taking the lead, rejoices that the attendance at the Sunday base-ball performances is only measured by the capacity of the accommodations; speaks of the Sunday horse-races in Paris, and the bull-fights in Spain; says that the idea is not inconsistent with good morals and offers inducements specially intended to draw in children. Thus does this institution propose to outrage the feelings and trample upon the religious instincts of the people of our beloved city. Brawls, debauchery, drunkenness, and murder would be the results. It would be the carnival of the liquor selling, the gambling dens, and brothels. At first little that is offensive might be seen, but just as the vultures gather around the dead horse that falls in the caravan so these specks of crime would gather one by one about the carcass until a cloud would overhang the city. It would lead the children into all sorts of viciousness and place additional responsibilities upon parents and guardians. Are there not enough pitfalls in this city already?"

Dr. Scudder said he had a friend secure some facts for him on the subject of Sunday amusements and he would read them. He then said, looking at a paper in his hand, that the Academy of Music on Halsted street plays at 2 o'clock every Sunday afternoon to accommodate children and working people. There were ten saloons in the block and all kept open Sunday. The Dime Museum on West Madison street is open all day and presents a play every hour. The Lyceum Theatre charges 10 cents admission and makes special efforts to draw children away from Sunday-school. These facts were, he added, only a handful out of the river of death.

Sunday horse-racing would, he declared, have a tendency to draw bad characters from all adjacent places, and Sunday would eventually become the worst day in the week. As every man was sensitive to the honor of his wife, so every good citizen was sensitive to the honor of the city, and ought to fight this thing with all his might, for its effect will be to demoralize our people, and it will have a tendency to make the entire population atheistic. He read from a clipping in a newspaper a statement to the effect that Warren Hickok, an old horseman, had declared that Sunday racing was a step in the wrong direction; that the sensibilities of the religious people ought to be respected. He also quoted Blackstone on the subject of Sunday observance: "Shut up the American church and abolish the American Sabbath, and you shut up the chiefest fountains of truth; Christianity and true republicanism must go together, for republicanism," said he "cannot exist upon a platform of infidelity."

Dr. Scudder then said that at a prayer-meeting a committee had been appointed to draft a petition to be presented to Mayor Harrison, and that Deacon Steele, one of the party, would read it, after which the entire church would be asked to sign it, men and women. Mr. Steele then read the following:

TO THE HON. CARTER H. HARRISON, MAYOR OF CHICAGO: The undersigned, your petitioners, residents of the City of Chicago, respectfully represent that they have learned with profound regret of the determination recently made public by the officers of the Chicago Driving Park Association to open their grounds within or near our city limits for horse-racing Sundays. Your petitioners desire in this matter to offer their firm protest against such a procedure as not only hostile to the peace and good order of their city, but highly offensive to the sense of a great number of its best deserving and most orderly citizens. They believe that its effects will prove in the highest degree prejudicial to the best interests of all classes concerned, destroying the quiet of a day which multitudes are wont to hold as sacred by divine commandment, imposing upon parents and others an additional burden in caring for those committed to their charge, and exposing to pernicious influences many who would otherwise escape from the evils and violence inseparable from such places of resort. They also insist that such diversion on the Sabbath is direct violation of the statutes of our State. Your petitioners therefore implore you as the Chief Magistrate of our city and one of the specially designated conservators of the peace to listen to this our appeal in the interest of good order, and to exercise the power intrusted to your hands, and by proper and reasonable interposition prevent the consummation of a scheme which threatens the peace and good government of our beloved city to an extent that cannot be measured.

ABUSING THE MADONNA.

The Curious Way in Which Italian Peasants Tried to Get Rain for Their Crops.

Rome Letter in Boston *Herald*: The long drouth that has prevailed in Southern Italy was beginning to work even worse effects on the minds of the country people than on the crops themselves. Irascible and excitable enough at best, such niggardly treatment at the hands of the heavenly powers was fast exciting a revolutionary fury that boded mischief. Of the wrathful temper growing ripe, judge from the following incident. A lady who has just come here from Sicily told me that in a village near Taormina, where she was staying, the peasants, in their despair, took out of the sacristy an old and rather dilapidated image of the Virgin and had it handsomely regilded, as showing a disposition on their part to do the generous thing by her, and so make sure of her help. Then, forming a procession, men, women, and children went out to a neighboring hill, the priests bearing the sacred image under a canopy, and spent several hours in loud outcries for rain. The position was a favorable one for the blessed lady to see just what the state of affairs was throughout the whole parched and gaping surrounding country, and to rob her of every excuse that she had been shut up in the sacristy and knew nothing about it. Then, the service over, all marched back to their homes, and the venerable image was reverentially restored to its place.

The first day followed and still no rain, then a second, then a third. This was too much for human patience, and when the fourth day came, dry and arid as before, the popular fury broke loose. Storming the sacristy, the cruel image was torn down, a rope tied around its neck, and then dragged for two hours through every dirty street of the village, the children hooting, the dogs barking, and the men and women heaping blows and imprecations on it. As a final mark of hatred, a swampy place was sought out in which a little water remained, and into this was thrown the hard-hearted and ungrateful lady. All were determined on one point—namely: to give her a soak, even if she would not give them one in turn, and to let the heavenly powers understand, so far as kicks and curses would express it, just what the inhabitants of that village thought of them. Strange enough, the day after this outbreak of fury rain actually fell. Then an equal reaction toward remorse set in. The image was reverentially taken out of the ditch, money raised to repair and regild it, and a service of thanksgiving offered for its celestial aid.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Jackson's Celebrated Flank Movement at That Battle.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 18.—[New York *Sun*.]—The members of the First Army Corps, headed by Gens. Rosecrans and Longstreet, left Fredericksburg at 9 o'clock this morning. Driving to Chancellorsville, Gen. Joseph Dickinson, Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Hooker, described the position and movements of the Federal army, the disaster that befell the Eleventh Corps and its disgraceful retreat, and also the wounding of Gen. Hooker on the porch of the Chancellorsville House and the subsequent destruction of that house by fire, caused by the bursting of a shell. Miss Chancellor, a young lady who was in the house at the time, was standing just back of Gen. Dickinson during his recital.

Gen. Henry Slocum pointed out the position of his troops, and in speaking of the Eleventh Corps said: "The Lord never made men who could stand in the position in which the Eleventh Corps was put." In answer to a question he said: "I don't know whose fault it was."

Gen. Robinson, of the Eleventh Corps, made an energetic defense of that body, and said that no braver men ever fought. Said Gen. Robinson: "No precautions were taken by Gen. Howard, no pickets were put out, and we had no skirmish line, and only three videts. An officer reported to Gen. Dickinson that Lee was in retreat. During all this time Gen. Howard was off with Gen. Sickles in pursuit of other laurels. Gen. Howard had written orders from Gen. Hooker, but put them in his pocket and never opened them until the next morning. Gen. Howard said that Gen. Hooker had told him to get his dinner and be at ease. The fault," continued Gen. Robinson, "lay with Gen. Howard, and he never had the manliness or courage to take his share of the blame."

Gen. Robinson was plied with many questions, and was frequently applauded during his remarks.

From Chancellorsville, through the sombre Wilderness woods, the party drove to where Gen. Longstreet and Col. Herbert located the lines, and to the spot where Wadsworth was killed, and then back to Fredericksburg.

NAPLES.

Dr. Ernest Hart has been visiting Naples, and describes it in the *British Medical Journal* as the dirtiest, raggedest, and most squalid city in Europe, and one whose taxpaying population is but 50,00 persons out of a total of 500,000. He says, moreover, that macaroni is fast losing its predominance as food—of which it is one of the rudest forms—and is tough, tasteless, and made in a foul atmosphere. The bread is tough and cavernous, and meat scarce and dear. He believes, nevertheless, that Naples is to have a great future on account of the vines of the Herculaneum district and the slopes of Vesuvius.

The Chicago & Alton are now running the most elegant equipment in the world between Chicago and Kansas City and Chicago and St. Louis. In addition to the finest day cars and palace reclining-chair cars and Pullman palace sleeping-cars, they have recently added Pullman palace buffet sleeping-cars between Chicago and Kansas City on the Denver express both ways, and Pullman buffet parlor-cars between Chicago and St. Louis on day trains both ways.

MARRIAGES.

BURDICK—RILEY—Wednesday evening, May 14, by the Rev. Father Fitzsimons, of the Church of the Holy Name, Orson D. Burdick and Maggie C. Riley, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

SIMMONS—May 18, Mrs. Sarah W. Simmons, aged 44 years, of peritonitis, at No. 195 North Clark-st.
Funeral from late residence tomorrow at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.
☞ Bedford (R. I.) papers please copy.

HOOPS—E. B. Hoops, Sunday, May 18, at Mercy Hospital, aged 32 years.
Remains taken to Jackson, Mich., for interment.

BENNETT—Sunday, May 18, Ellie, daughter of James E. Bennett, aged 6 years and 8 months.
Funeral from the residence of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hope, 96 Thirty-ninth-st., at 2 o'clock Monday to Oakwoods.

ANDERSON—May 18, 3 a. m., Katie, aged 20 years, daughter of the late John Anderson, of 226 Jefferson-st.
Funeral Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Sarah S. Clynch, 720 Fulton-st. Friends invited.

CLARK—Miss Ida Bell, eldest daughter of Martin M. and Libbie Clark, of capeliary bronchitis, May 17, 1884, aged 14 years.
Funeral Monday, May 19, at 2 p. m., at their residence, 2308 Portland-av.
☞ Springfield, Mass., and New York papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OF THE Fourth Congressional District will be held Tuesday, May 20, in the Congregational Church at Oak Park.

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14 karat Gold Hunting Case, full hand engraved, jeweled, Elgin movement, Expansion balance, and fully warranted—in the windows of
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SILVER TEA SETS
Consisting of Coffee Urn, Tea and Hot Water Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder—and a fine Salver. All of these are the BEST quality of triple plated ware, and warranted—in the windows of
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20 yards in each pattern of Fine Imported Lyons Silk—in the windows of
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Made to order by Chicago's celebrated Custom Clothiers—look in the windows of
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SILK HATS
The Finest Silk Hat made—in the windows of
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Successors to A. BISHOP & CO.,
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THE DISPLAY WILL
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LOOK AT THEM
DROP INTO THE STORES AND
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Beware of Imitations.
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BOARD OF TRUSTEES GRACELAND CEMETERY IMPROVEMENT FUND, CHICAGO, May 19, 1884.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the lot-owners in Graceland Cemetery held Wednesday, May 21, 1884, at 12 o'clock, at the Safety-Deposit Vault rooms under First National Bank for the purpose of electing a Trustee of the Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Erastus S. Williams.
GEO. C. WALKER, Secretary.

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Monday, May 19, 1884,
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To this sale. These Goods are the best we have offered this season, and in styles and kinds are seasonable and just suited to the trade.
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REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, May 20, 9:30 a. m.
Fifteen Hundred Lots Merchandise.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 21, 1884
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Buyers wishing to take advantage of the market will do well to call and see the large stock of
Boots! Shoes!
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Slippers!
We will sell Wednesday, May 21, having received orders from owners to close out their goods at the [illegible] money. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 19, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Good Barber-chairs.
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Buy a HOME very cheap […] miles of the new Board […] payment down, and monthl[…] [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS […] HOPKINSON & SI[…] Agents for the B[…]